United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

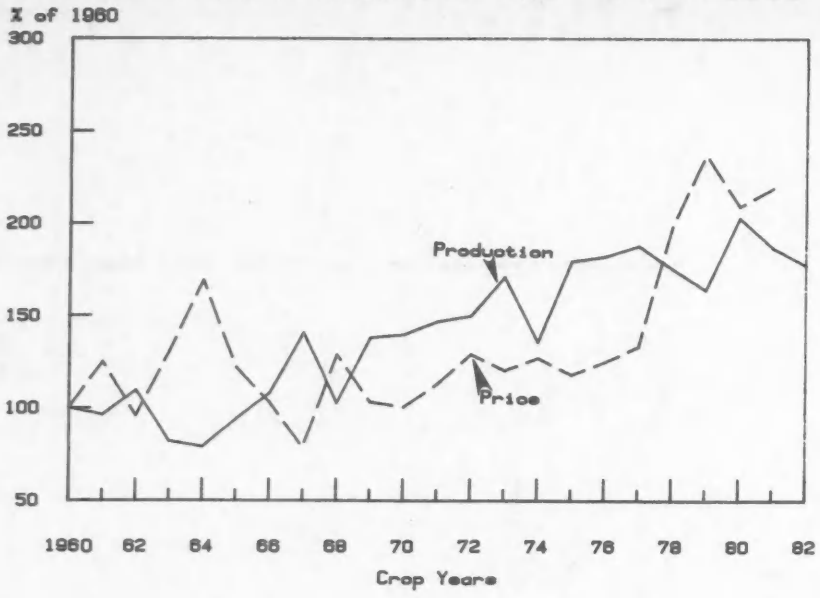
TFS-221

November 1981

# Fruit

# OUTLOOK & SITUATION

## Citrus Fruit Production and Farm Prices




Production of all Citrus Fruits. Season average grower's price weighted by production. 1981 preliminary, 1982 indicated.

USDA

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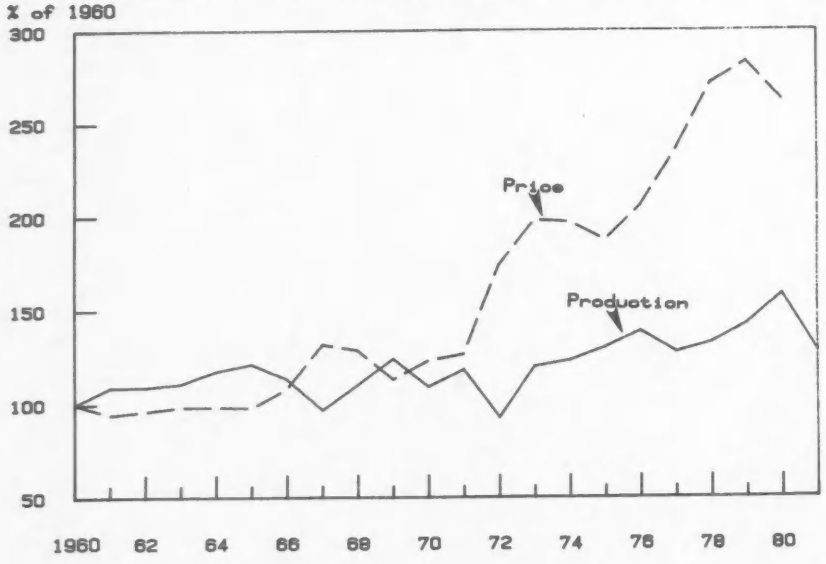
## Noncitrus Fruit Production and Farm Prices




Production of 15 major fruits. Season average grower's price weighted by production. 1980 preliminary, 1981 indicated.

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# Summary


### Most Fruit Supplies Down, Prices Up

This season's fruit prices are expected to be moderately above last season's levels, primarily reflecting smaller supplies of most citrus and noncitrus and further increases in marketing costs.

The October 1 forecast of the 1981/82 citrus crop indicates 14.4 million tons, down 4 percent from last season, with smaller crops expected for oranges, lemons, and tangerines. The orange outturn is estimated at 221 million boxes, 10 percent below last season. In Florida, the forecast for production of all oranges calls for 166 million boxes, 4 percent below last season's freeze-damaged crop. California expects 47 million boxes, 29 percent less than last season's record crop. In contrast, orange production in Texas is forecast at 5.4 million boxes, 25 percent above last year, while Arizona's output, 2.65 million, is up only 2 percent from last season.

Prices of fresh oranges will be strong in view of sharply lower supplies of California Navels and a smaller apple crop. Market prospects for fresh oranges through the winter point to grower prices above a year earlier. These, combined with continually rising costs of marketing and distribution, will keep retail prices moderately to substantially higher than a year ago.

October 1 prospects for this season's U.S. grapefruit production (excluding California "other areas" grapefruit) indicate a crop of 72.1 million boxes, 13 percent above last season. Florida's forecast of the total grapefruit crop, a record 55 million boxes, is 9 percent above last season. The Texas crop, 10.5 million boxes, will be up 57 percent from the previous season's total. Crops in California and Arizona are expected to be down 6 and 7 percent, respectively. Demand for fresh grapefruit and processed grapefruit products is expected to be good. So, the larger crop is not likely to exert severe downward pressures on prices. In addition, the smaller orange crop will probably lend support to grapefruit prices.

The California-Arizona lemon crop is expected to total 30.1 million boxes, 5 percent below the last year's record. Crop prospects are down 10 percent for California but are up 11 percent for Arizona. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons

have declined from the high point early in the season and are now substantially below a year ago. However, the season average price may still be above last year's if exports remain strong.

Even with a smaller Florida orange crop, the output of most processed citrus products particularly frozen concentrated orange juice (FC0J), will likely increase this season because of a higher juice yield. In addition, Florida packers will reduce the concentration of FC0J brix degrees from 43.4 to 42.0 degrees, effective the new packing season. The change will lead to more FCOJ. The FC0J juice yield is forecast at 1.42 gallons a box, compared with 1.26 gallons a box on a 42.0 degree brix equivalent last year. With the expected larger carryover, total supplies of FC0J could be more than last season, if imports remain relatively large. However, if demand continues to be good, the bigger supply may keep prices relatively stable.

The 1981 noncitrus crop, including major tree fruits, grapes, and cranberries, is forecast at 11.9 million tons, 15 percent below last year's record. The apple and grape crops are expected to be 10 and 24 percent smaller, respectively, and pear production should be 4 percent below 1980. Because of good demand in both fresh and processing outlets, smaller supplies, and higher marketing costs, grower and retail prices are projected to average moderately to substantially above last season.

This season's pack of most processed noncitrus fruit will be below a year earlier. With larger ending stocks, supplies of some canned fruit will be adequate to meet market needs, but others will be tight. Higher costs of raw products and processing point to increased prices for most items this season. Reflecting smaller crops of strawberries and tart cherries, supplies of frozen fruits and berries will be down, and prices will rise. Even with a sharply smaller output, raisins supplies will be almost the same as last season because of sharply larger carryover. Nevertheless, prices are likely to be slightly above a year ago.

Almonds and walnuts production will reach a record. The pecan crop is expected to rise sharply from last year's small output, while filberts will be down fractionally. Prices for almonds and filberts will be below last year because of record-large world supplies. Pecan prices are also expected to be lower.

## GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit so far this year have averaged moderately lower than last year, primarily reflecting decreased prices of noncitrus fruit. The October index, at 123 (1977=100), was almost 9 percent below a year ago because of lower prices for oranges and pears. Substantially larger remaining supplies of California Valencias contributed to lower prices.

With a smaller crop and good processor demand, apple prices are expected to strengthen. In addition to smaller citrus crops, such as oranges and lemons, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit is expected to advance this winter to levels moderately above a year ago.

Wholesale prices of most processed fruit items have been moderately higher than a year earlier, because of increased processing and marketing costs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) September wholesale price index for canned fruit was 244.5 (1967=100), 4.6 percent higher than last year. With higher prices for most raw products and the rising cost of processing, wholesale prices of canned fruit are likely to climb. However, there will probably be occasional promotional reductions during 1981/82 if the movement slackens. In light of good prespective demand, wholesale prices of FC0J may remain relatively stable, even with a likely larger supply in 1981/82. The smaller pack and imports of frozen strawberries will strengthen wholesale prices of frozen fruit.

Even though supplies of both raisins and dried prunes will be large, wholesale prices of dried and dehydrated fruits will be firm during 1981/82 because of higher prices of raw materials and the increased costs of marketing.

With the sluggish economy and adequate supplies of summer fruit, the increase in retail prices of fresh fruit has been moderate this summer. The third quarter 1981

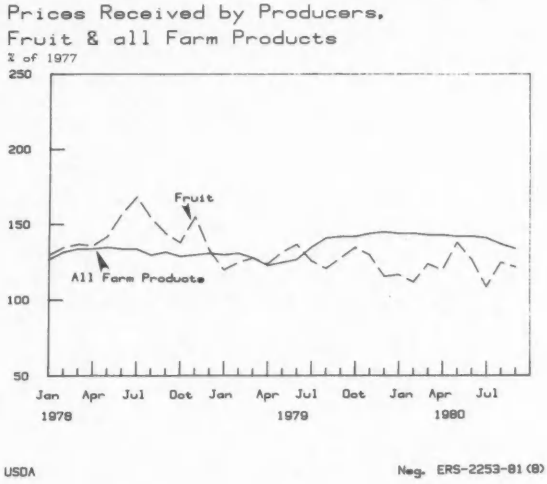



**Table 1—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit**

| Year | 1977=100 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| 1977 | 100 | 88 | 93 | 98 | 123 |
| 1978 | 148 | 116 | 135 | 160 | 181 |
| 1979 | 144 | 134 | 145 | 155 | 142 |
| 1980 | 127 | 124 | 131 | 125 | 127 |
| 1981 | | 118 | 128 | 110 | |

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, SRS.

**Table 2—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit**

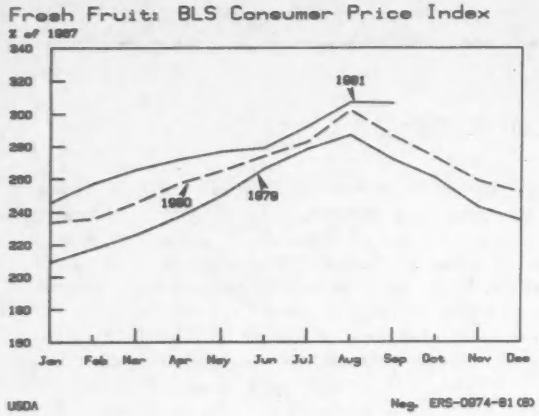
| Year | 1967=100 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| 1977 | 185 | 172 | 190 | 193 | 185 |
| 1978 | 221 | 194 | 222 | 247 | 221 |
| 1979 | 248 | 218 | 251 | 279 | 246 |
| 1980 | 264 | 238 | 265 | 290 | 261 |
| 1981 | | 256 | 276 | 302 | |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 3—Annual and quarterly wholesale price indexes for canned fruit**

| Year | 1967=100 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| 1977 | 178.9 | 175.4 | 179.0 | 179.6 | 181.8 |
| 1978 | 193.8 | 183.4 | 187.1 | 198.2 | 206.7 |
| 1979 | 216.6 | 210.8 | 214.4 | 218.5 | 222.7 |
| 1980 | 232.4 | 227.2 | 231.4 | 233.3 | 237.5 |
| 1981 | | 238.5 | 239.2 | 243.0 | |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.




index of consumer prices for fresh fruit averaged 301.8 (1967=100), was only 4 percent above a year ago. As supplies of fresh fruit increase seasonally, retail prices are expected to decline this fall. However, the higher costs of marketing will keep retail prices moderately above a year earlier.

Following larger wholesale prices, the BLS September index of retail prices for processed fruit continued to advance, rising to 143.7 from 143.3 in August. It is now 13 percent above last year and will continue upward throughout 1981/82, particularly frozen fruits.

## FRESH CITRUS

The first forecast of U.S. citrus production (excluding grapefruit in California's "other" areas) for 1981/82 is estimated at 14.4 million tons, down 4 percent from a year earlier and 12 percent below the 1979/80 record. As of October 1, smaller crops are indicated for oranges, lemons, and tangerines.

### Oranges

#### Smaller Crop in Prospect

The first forecast for 1981/82 points to an orange crop of 221 million boxes (8.67 million metric tons), 10 percent below last season and down 19 percent from the 1979/80 record. In Florida, the forecast for production of all oranges calls for 166 million boxes, 4 percent below last season's freeze-damaged crop, because smaller output of early and mid-season varieties will more than offset larger production of Valencias. If current prospects are realized, Florida will produce 78 percent of the U.S. orange crop, compared with 74 percent last season. California expects an output of 47 million boxes, 29 percent less than last season's record and 21 percent below 1979/80. The smaller crop was primarily caused by reduced set. In contrast, orange production in Texas is forecast at 5.4 million boxes, 25 percent above the 1980/81 crop, while the Arizona crop, 2.65 million boxes, is up only 2 percent from last season.

The U.S. output of early, mid-season, and Navel oranges is forecast at 122.2 million boxes, 17 percent less than last year, with declines of 12 percent from Florida and 35 percent from California. Output from Texas is forecast to be up 27 percent, but the Arizona crop is expected to remain the same.

The U.S. Valencia crop is indicated at 98.9 million boxes, 2 percent more than last season's record. At 73 million boxes, the Florida crop is 9 percent larger, while California production, at 22 million, is down 20 percent from last season. Both Arizona and Texas growers will harvest more valencia oranges this season than last—up 3 and 21 percent, respectively.

#### Exports Down

Foreign demand for fresh oranges declined during 1980/81. Through September, U.S. exports of fresh oranges totaled 394,145 metric tons, down 11 percent from the previous year. A sharp decrease in shipments to Europe was chiefly responsible. Reflecting the sluggish economy, higher prices, and the strong dollar, shipments of U.S. oranges to most countries in Europe—particularly the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany—fell dramatically. Exports to Canada, our major customer, remained almost the same as last year. Hong Kong, the second largest market, has purchased only slightly more than a year earlier. Also, 5-percent larger shipments to Japan has been reported so far this season—a result of the liberalization of the import quota. With the smaller 1981/82 U.S. orange crop and higher prices in prospect, U.S. exports of fresh oranges do not look very favorable during the coming year. In addition, the current EDB (ethylene dibromide) fumigation for citrus required by Japan will make export prospects uncertain for 1981/82.

#### Market Prospects

Fresh orange prices at all levels so far have averaged substantially above a year ago. However, substantially larger remaining supplies of California valencias have weakened U.S. grower prices for fresh oranges at $5.50 (equivalent on tree returns) a box in October, 7 percent below a year ago. Prices are still expected to advance this winter to levels moderately above last year's high, reflecting sharply smaller supplies of California Navels in prospect. In addition, the reduced competition from smaller crops of apples and winter pears will further strengthen orange prices.

U.S. grower prices for fresh and processing oranges during 1980/81 averaged $4.00 a box (equivalent on-tree returns), compared with $3.42 a year earlier. The sharp increase was attributable to a substantially reduced

crop—the result of the Florida freeze. Higher average prices were recorded for all producing areas, except Texas. Consequently, the total value of orange production during the past season was estimated at $1.4 billion (equivalent packinghouse-door returns), up 2.5 percent from 1979/80.

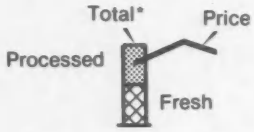
**Table 4—Citrus fruit: Production, 1979,80, 1980/81, and indicated 1981/82**

| Crop and State | Boxes | | | Ton equivalent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Utilized | | | Utilized | | |
| | 1979/80 | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1979/80 | 1980/81 | 1981/82 |
| | *1,000 boxes*[2] | | | *1,000 short tons* | | |
| Oranges: | | | | | | |
| Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]: | | | | | | |
| California | 32,600 | 38,750 | 25,000 | 1,223 | 1,453 | 938 |
| Florida | 117,900 | 105,600 | 93,000 | 5,306 | 4,752 | 4,185 |
| Texas | 2,300 | 2,600 | 3,300 | 97 | 110 | 141 |
| Arizona | 850 | 900 | 900 | 32 | 34 | 34 |
| Total | 153,650 | 147,850 | 122,200 | 6,658 | 6,349 | 5,298 |
| Valencias: | | | | | | |
| California | 26,800 | 27,500 | 22,000 | 1,005 | 1,031 | 825 |
| Florida | 88,800 | 66,800 | 73,000 | 3,996 | 3,006 | 3,285 |
| Texas | 1,730 | 1,730 | 2,100 | 74 | 74 | 89 |
| Arizona | 2,650 | 1,700 | 1,750 | 99 | 64 | 65 |
| Total | 119,980 | 97,730 | 98,850 | 5,174 | 4,175 | 4,264 |
| All Oranges: | | | | | | |
| California | 59,400 | 66,250 | 47,000 | 2,228 | 2,484 | 1,763 |
| Florida | 206,700 | 172,400 | 166,000 | 9,302 | 7,758 | 7,470 |
| Texas | 4,030 | 4,330 | 5,400 | 171 | 184 | 230 |
| Arizona | 3,500 | 2,600 | 2,650 | 131 | 98 | 99 |
| Total oranges | 273,630 | 245,580 | 221,050 | 11,832 | 10,524 | 9,562 |
| Grapefruit: | | | | | | |
| Florida all | 54,800 | 50,300 | 55,000 | 2,329 | 2,138 | 2,338 |
| Seedless | 46,900 | 43,000 | 48,000 | 1,993 | 1,828 | 2,040 |
| Pink | 15,800 | 14,600 | 16,000 | 671 | 621 | 680 |
| White | 31,100 | 28,400 | 32,000 | 1,322 | 1,207 | 1,360 |
| Other | 7,900 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 336 | 310 | 298 |
| Texas | 7,900 | 6,700 | 10,500 | 316 | 268 | 420 |
| Arizona | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,600 | 96 | 90 | 83 |
| California | 7,500 | 8,060 | — | 245 | 263 | — |
| Desert Valleys | 4,200 | 4,260 | 4,000 | 134 | 136 | 128 |
| Other areas[4] | 3,300 | 3,800 | — | 111 | 127 | — |
| Total grapefruit | 73,200 | 67,860 | — | 2,986 | 2,759 | — |
| Lemons: | | | | | | |
| California | 17,700 | 24,800 | 22,300 | 673 | 942 | 847 |
| Arizona | 3,050 | 7,000 | 7,800 | 116 | 266 | 296 |
| Total lemons | 20,750 | 31,800 | 30,100 | 789 | 1,208 | 1,143 |
| Limes: | | | | | | |
| Florida | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 44 | 48 | 52 |
| Tangelos: | | | | | | |
| Florida | 6,400 | 4,900 | 5,500 | 288 | 221 | 248 |
| Tangerines: | | | | | | |
| Florida | 3,900 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 185 | 143 | 147 |
| Arizona | 750 | 700 | 700 | 28 | 26 | 26 |
| California | 1,650 | 1,860 | 1,700 | 62 | 70 | 64 |
| Total tangerines | 6,300 | 5,560 | 5,500 | 275 | 239 | 237 |
| Temples: | | | | | | |
| Florida | 6,000 | 3,600 | 4,200 | 270 | 162 | 189 |
| Total[5] | 387,380 | 360,500 | 339,750 | 16,484 | 15,161 | 14,400 |

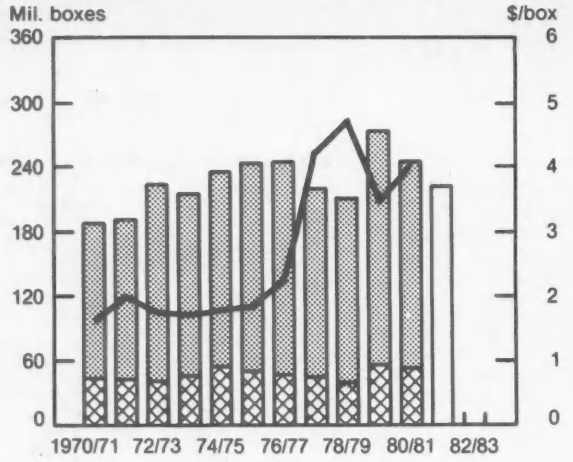
[1]The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2]Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; and Temples 90 lbs. [3]Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of Tangerines in Texas. [4]The first forecast for California grapefruit other areas" will be as of April 1, 1982. [5]Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas."

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

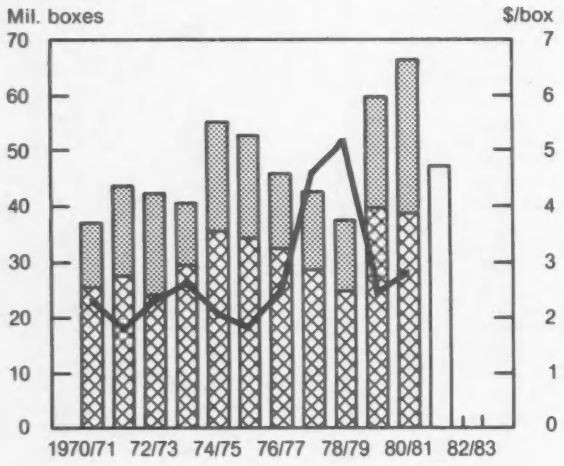
## Oranges: Production, Utilization and Prices



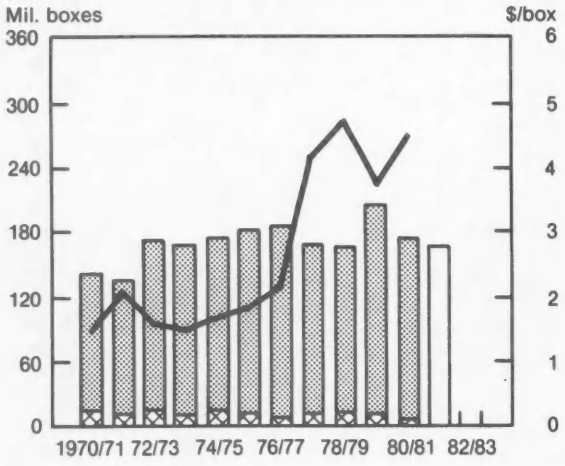

### United States



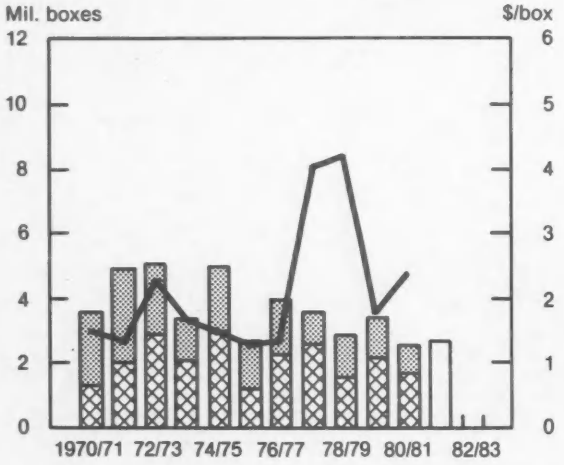

### California



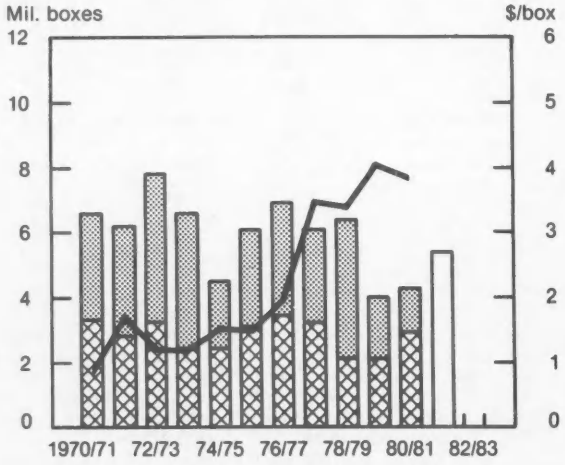

### Florida




### Arizona




### Texas




Year beginning October. *Production having value. Prices-on-tree returns. 1981/82 data October 1, indication of total production.

## Grapefruit

### Moderately Larger Crop

October 1 prospects for 1981/82, excluding California "other areas" grapefruit, point to a crop of 72.1 million boxes (2.69 million metric tons), 13 percent above last season and 3 percent more than 1979/80. Last year, the California "other area" grapefruit production accounted for 3.8 million boxes.

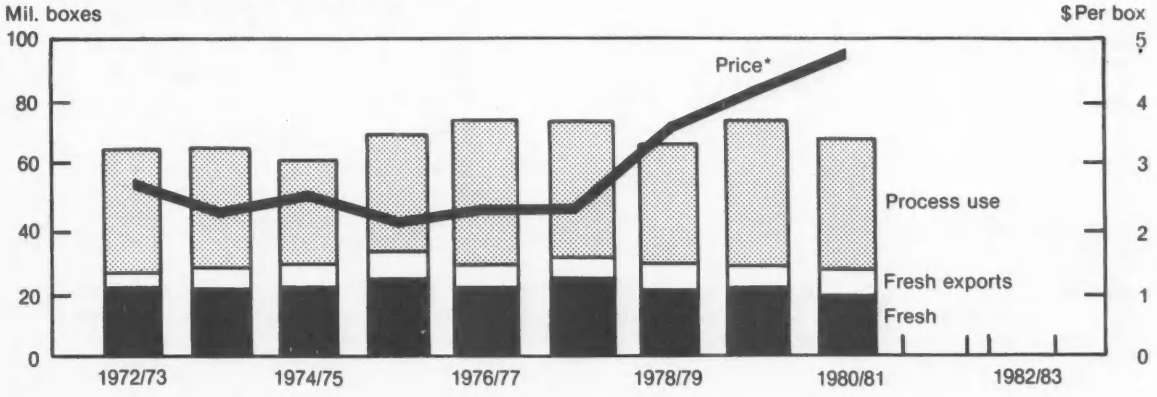
Florida's total grapefruit forecast of 55 million boxes is 9 percent above last season. The Texas crop, 10.5 million boxes, will be up 57 percent from the previous season's total. Arizona growers expect to harvest 2.6 million boxes, compared with 2.8 million last year. Prospective production in California's desert areas, at 4 million boxes, will be down 6 percent from 1980/81.

### Market Prospects

Reflecting a larger crop, shipments of fresh grapefruit are running well ahead of last year's pace. Demand for grapefruit for fresh market is likely to be good. Thus, if export demand remains relatively strong, the larger crop is not likely to exert severe downward pressure on prices. Furthermore, the smaller orange crop probably will lend some support to grapefruit prices. Early season f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit were generally moderately below last year's highs. Prices are expected to decline with increased volumes and are likely to average below last year through the winter.

A smaller crop, resulting primarily from the Florida freeze, sharply escalated grapefruit prices in all producing areas in 1980/81. The reduced available supplies of grapefruit for fresh sales even caused sharply higher on-tree returns, averaging from 17 percent in Texas to 43

**U.S. Grapefruit Production, Use, and Prices**




Prices-season average packinghouse-door returns.

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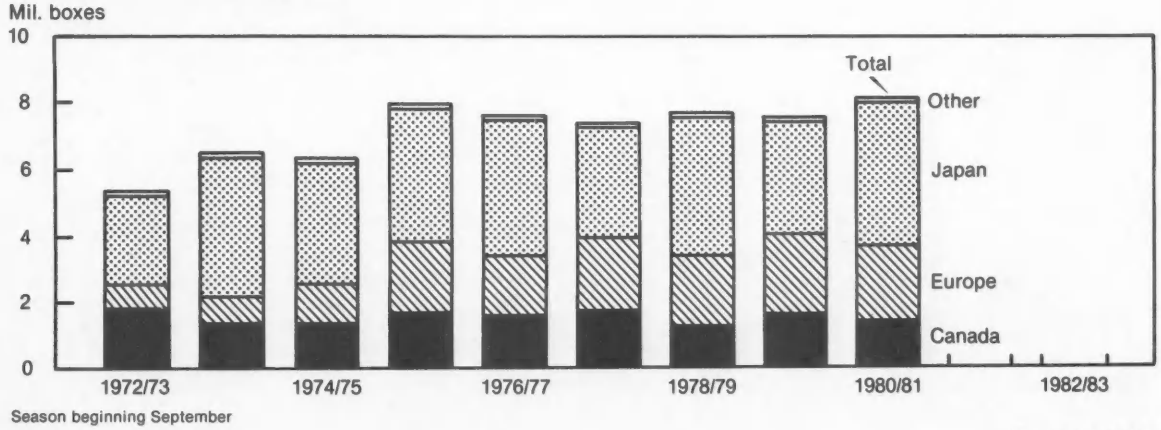
**U.S. Exports of Fresh Grapefruit**




Season beginning September

USDA

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percent in California above the previous season. On-tree returns for Florida grapefruit for fresh market averaged $5.25 a box, compared with $4.15 in 1979/80. On the other hand, a large quantity of grapefruit salvaged for processing use after the freeze cause on-tree returns for Florida processing grapefruit to fall 3 cents below the $2.85 a box in 1979/80. U.S. prices for grapefruit (on-tree returns) for all uses averaged $3.54 a box, 18 percent above 1979/80.

### Export Outlook

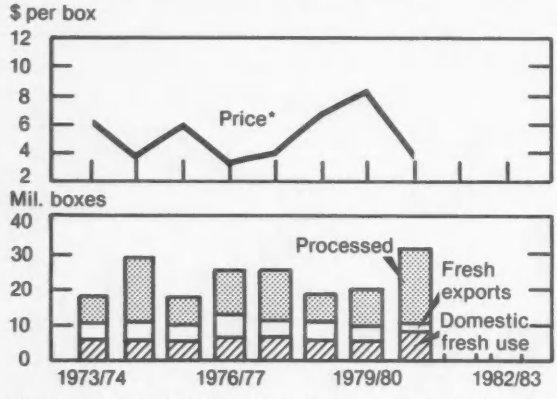
U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit increased moderately during 1980/81, totaling 295,130 metric tons, compared with 271,436 during the preceeding season. The overall increase was primarily caused by a 25-percent rise in grapefruit shipments to Japan. Exports to Canada and Europe were running behind of the previous year's total. With larger available supplies and likely lower prices, exports of grapefruit to these areas may improve somewhat. If Japan continues to buy aggressively, overall U.S. exports of grapefruit may remain relatively high throughout 1981/82. However, the problems of EDB still creats an uncertain situation for the export market of U.S. fresh grapefruit. Early indications are that Japan will again increase purchases of U.S. grapefruit during 1981/82.

## Lemons

### Moderately Smaller Crop

The California-Arizona lemon crop for 1981/82 is expected to total 30.1 million boxes (1.04 million metric tons), 5 percent below the 1980/81 record but still 45 percent larger than 1979/80 production. The crop from California, which produced 24.8 million boxes last season, is forecast at 22.3 million boxes, and the quality is good.

**U.S. Lemon Production, Use and Prices**




*Season average packing house-door returns. Year beginning August.

USDA Neg. ERS 5822-81(10)

Arizona's output is expected to total 7.8 million boxes, 11 percent greater than the large crop harvested last season.

Reflecting the 1980/81 record, there was a sharply larger quantity of lemons for processing use. Approximately 64 percent of the 24.8 million boxes uf U.S. lemons was processed, and the remaining 36 percent was sold fresh (either to the domestic markets or to exports). The 1980/81 average price received by growers for all uses of lemons was $1.01 a box, compared with $5.13 the previous season. Equivalent on-tree returns for fresh use, however, averaged $5.68 a box, compared with $9.13 a year ago.

Because of the smaller crop, total movement through October 24 was moderately behind last year's pace. However, deliveries to the fresh market have seen substantially larger. Despite increased movement, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons averaged $11.01 a carton for this season through October 24, compared with $10.41 a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined from the high point early in the season and are now substantially below a year ago. However, the season-average price may still be above last year's if exports remain strong.

## Other Citrus Fruit

### Substantially Larger Tangelo Crop

The Florida tangelo crop, excluding K-early citrus fruit, is expected to be 5.5 million boxes (225,000 metric tons), 12 percent more than a year earlier but 14 percent less than 1979/80. More of the tangelo crop goes to processing outlets than to fresh markets. Last year, 58 percent of the crop was processed, and the remaining 42 percent sold fresh. Because of a smaller crop in 1980/81, the average price to growers (equivalent on-tree returns) for all uses was $3.25 a box, compared with $2.87 a year earlier. Higher prices for the fresh market more than offset lower ones for processing use. Prices this season will probably average moderately lower because of the substantially larger crop.

### Fractionally Smaller Tangerine Crop

The first forecast of the tangerine crop calls for 5.5 million boxes (215,000 metric tons), fractionally smaller than 1980/81 output. The Florida forecast, at 3.1 million boxes, is for that portion of the crop expected to reach a size of 210 fruit per 4/5 bushel carton by December 1 for Dancy and November 1 for Robinson. Prospects for California's tangerine crop, at 1.7 million boxes, are down 9 percent from last season's production. The Arizona crop, 700,000 boxes, is expected to be the same as last year.

Last season, 49 percent of the tangerine crop was shipped to fresh market, up from nearly 44 percent the season before. The U.S. grower return (equivalent on-tree returns) for all uses averaged $3.49 a box, 8 percent higher than the year before, but returns for fresh use averaged $7.14 a box, sharply above last season. prices this season are likely to be near or slightly above last year's levels.

### Larger Temple Crop

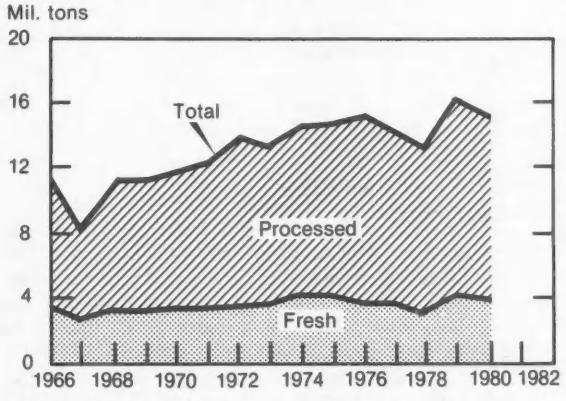
Florida's Temple crop is forecast at 4.2 million boxes (171,000 metric tons), 17 percent above last season's freeze-damaged production but 30 percent below 1979/80. Because of the freeze damage, a sharply larger 1980/81 crop was processed. The proportion of Temples for processing use increased to 69 percent, up from 54 percent in 1979/80. The season-average return for all uses was $4.00 a box (equivalent on-tree returns), up from $2.89 the previous year, with prices for fresh sales at $6.70, more than double a year ago. Prices for this season are expected to average well below last season's highs because of the sharply larger crop.

## PROCESSED CITRUS

### Utilization Down For Both Fresh and Processing

Because of the sharply smaller Florida citrus crop, the quantity for processing use totaled 11.3 million tons in 1980/81, down 9 percent from 1979/80. However, processing use still accounted for 75 percent of the total, the same as 1979/80. Processing uses were down for all citrus fruits, except lemons and limes. More than four-fifths of the oranges were processed, as were 60 percent of the grapefruit, and 64 percent of the lemons.

**Citrus Fruit: Production and Utilization**




Beginning crop year indicated.

USDA Neg. ERS 0831-81(10)

A smaller Florida orange crop caused processing use to drop sharply, but processing still accounted for 95 percent of the crop, the same as 1979/80. Because of the freeze damage, Florida oranges that were sold fresh fell 25 percent from 1979/80. Although the quantity of oranges—including tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus—for FCOJ fell 17 percent from 1979/80, it still accounted for 84 percent of total oranges for processing use, down from 85 percent in 1979/80. Likewise, the freeze also resulted in substantial decreases in fresh sales of grapefruit. As a result, the percentage of the grapefruit for processing use increased to 66 percent of the total, up from 64 percent in 1979/80.

The small size of California Navel oranges caused substantially larger processing use. Fresh sales accounted for 58 percent of the total California orange crop, compared with 67 percent in 1979/80. In contrast, more California grapefruit were sold for fresh, so that State's share increased sharply. With the record crop, more lemons were processed in 1980/81—63 percent of the crop, compared with less than half the previous season.

The Florida freeze pushed up the fresh market use of both oranges and grapefruit in Texas. For oranges, approximately 66 percent was used fresh, while 70 percent of grapefruit was sold fresh, up from 53 percent in 1979/80.

### Larger Carryover of Frozen Concentrates Expected

Florida's 1980/81 pack of FCOJ totaled 174.5 million gallons (excluding reprocessed), down 25 percent from the preceeding season. The smaller pack was cause by

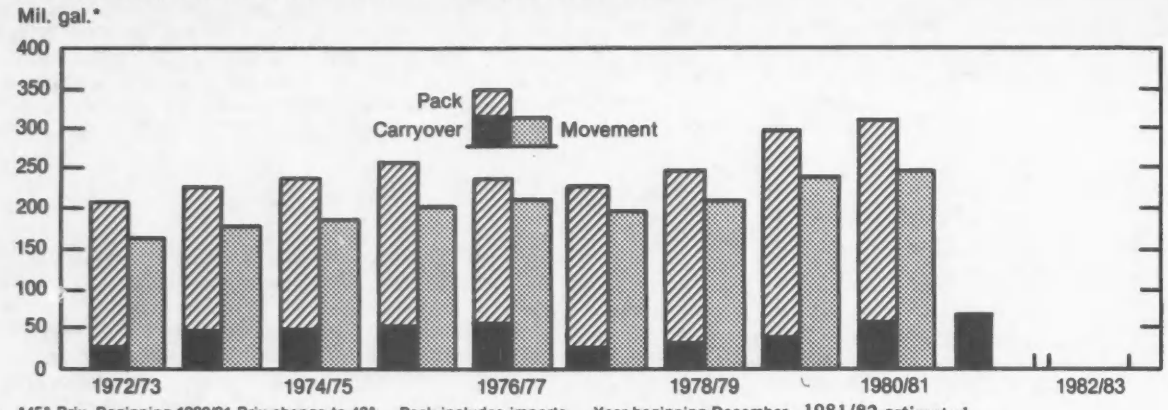
**Table 5—Oranges and grapefruit processed, Florida 1976/77 through 1980/81**

| Crop and season | Frozen concentrates | Chilled products: Juice | Chilled products: Sections and salads | Other processes[2] | Total processed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1,000 boxes* | | |
| Oranes:[1] | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 130,183 | 22,793 | 315 | 6,525 | 159,816 |
| 1979/80 | 174,883 | 24,428 | 309 | 6,957 | 206,577 |
| 1980/81 | 144,322 | 17,730 | 2,137 | 7,340 | 171,529 |
| Grapefruit: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 13,276 | 3,126 | 771 | 13,001 | 30,210 |
| 1979/80 | 18,506 | 3,592 | 801 | 12,400 | 35,299 |
| 1980/81 | 19,490 | 2,844 | 645 | 10,154 | 33,133 |

[1]Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines and K-early citrus. [2]Includes cannery juice, blend sections and salads.

Source: Citrus production and utilization report, CRB, SRS.

**Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Orange Juice Concentrate**




*45° Brix. Beginning 1980/81 Brix change to 42°. Pack includes imports. Year beginning December. 1981/82 estimated.

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the January freeze, which seriously reduced orange production and the juice yield. Processors recovered only 1.21 gallons a box at 43.4 degree brix equivalent, compared with 1.39 gallons for the 1979/80 crop. However, because of the sharply larger carryover and heavy imports, the total supply of FC0J still exceed the 1979/80 season.

Despite the price escalation, movement of FC0J has been relatively good, amounting to 208 million gallons through October 24, down only slightly from a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for FC0J (unadvertised brands) had been as low as $2.70 a dozen 6-ounce cans during the promotion before the freeze. Afterwards, prices were hiked to as high as $4.45. The current effective price is $4.25, compared with $3.00 at the beginning of 1980/81. Even with relatively good movement, the stocks on hand as of October 24 were up 15 percent from a year ago. It appears that carryover could approach 60 to 65 million gallons compared with 57.3 million a year earlier.

Even with a smaller crop, a higher juice yield will still result in a moderately larger pack of FC0J in 1981/82. In addition, Florida packers will reduce the concentration of FCOJ brix to 42.0 degrees from 43.4 degrees, effective the start of the new packing season, and the change will lead to additional pack. The forecast of the 1981/82 juice yield is 1.42 gallons a box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent. This compares with a 1.26—gallons-a-box equivalent from the 1980/81 crop, on the basis of 42.0 degree brix. Thus, if the imports remain relatively large, the total supply of FC0J could exceed last year's level. However, if demand remains relatively good, the larger supply may keep prices relatively steady.

Because of good demand, Florida packers processed 20.8 million gallons of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) this season (excluding reprocessed gallons), up 7 percent from last season. So, combined with a sharply larger carryover at the beginning of 1980/81, the total supply of FCGJ is sharply above last season. Despite higher prices, movement has been good. Through October 24, total movement amounted to 16.2 million gallons, slightly more than a year ago. F.o.b. prices have been steady at $3.78 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries), compared with $3.35 a year earlier. However, the larger carryover and pack more than offset increased movement—leaving the stocks on hand on October 24 sharply up from a year ago. Thus, with a larger crop in prospect, the total supply of FCGJ during 1981/82 should be adequate to meet market demand. However, prices may weaken somewhat.

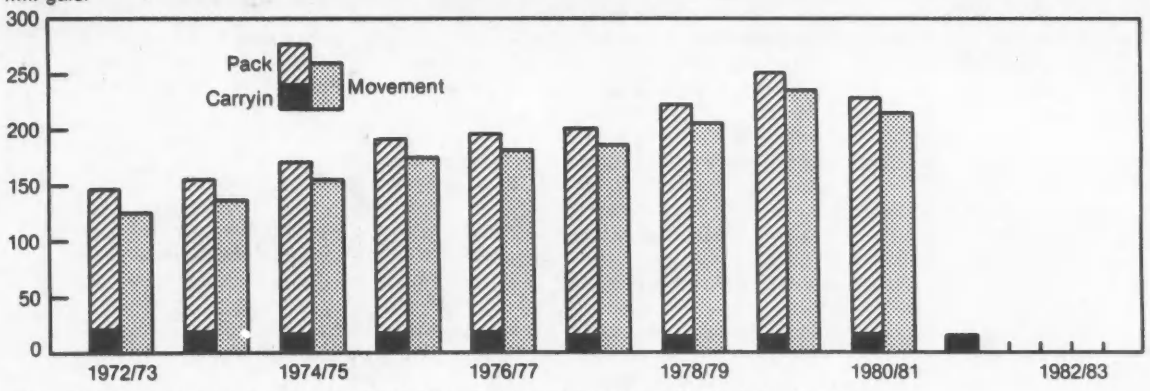
### Substantially Smaller Pack of Chilled Citrus Juice

Reversing the upward trend, the total pack of chilled orange juice in Florida declined from the previous season. During 1980/81, Florida packers processed 213 million gallons of chilled orange juice (excluding single strength reprocessed), compared with 235 million in 1979/80. The decrease is primarily cause by the smaller orange crop and lower juice yield. At the same time, total movement also fell, with decreases recorded for both domestic markets and exports. Following the higher prices for fresh oranges and FC0J, prices of chilled orange juice have been strong throughout the season. However, even with a larger carryover and weak movement, the smaller pack has caused yearend stocks to fall slightly below last season.

With a higher juice yield and ample supplies of FC0J, the total pack of chilled orange juice will turn upward during 1981/82. If movement remains relatively good, prices are likely to stabilize.

Florida packers also processed only 26 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed), off 10 percent from 1979/80. In response to higher prices, movement was slack—down 4 percent from the previous season. However, the smaller pack more than offset the reduced movement and increased carryin, leaving chilled grapefruit juice stocks at the end of the season 10 percent below a year earlier. With a larger grapefruit crop, the 1981/82 pack will be up. So, even with a

**Florida Supply and Movement of Chilled Orange Juice**




Pack excludes single-strength reprocessed. Florida Citrus Processors Association. Year beginning October.

USDA

Neg. ERS 2456-81 (10)

smaller carryover, total supply is likely to be adequate to meet market demand. Prices may ease somewhat.

### Canned Citrus

The smaller citrus crop also resulted in a substantially lower Florida pack of canned citrus products in 1980/81. The total pack of canned citrus items amounted to 30 million cases (24-2's), 11 percent below 1979/80. Because of the competition from FCGJ, the total pack of canned grapefruit juice, the leading item, continued to fall, off 15 percent from the previous season. Reflecting higher prices, movement last season was slack, declining 14 percent from the preceeding season. To stimulate sales, Florida packers have reduced list prices from $8.50 to $7.50 a dozen (46-ounce cans, sweetened and unsweetened), f.o.b., Florida canneries. This compares with $7.50 to $7.60 a year earlier. However, because of a larger carryover at the beginning of the season, yearend stocks were still 3 percent larger than last season. The slackened demand, combined with a larger carryover and a possibly increased pack, could keep prices relatively low during 1981/82.

Likewise, the total pack of Florida canned orange juice amounted to 13 million cases (24-2's) in 1980/81, off 6 percent from last season. Movement was even down more, declining 7 percent. To stimulate sales, Florida packers reduced f.o.b. prices to $9.00 a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength unsweetened)—down from $9.75. This compares with $8.00 a year ago and $7.25 to $7.35 before the freeze. Texas packers also discounted a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength unsweetened) by $1.25 to $8.75. This compares with $8.25 a year earlier. Even with a smaller pack and lower carryover, yearend stocks, at 2.5 million cases (24-2's), were near year-earlier levels.

Because of the continued slackening movement, the pack of canned orange juice is expected to only increase slightly, even with a higher juice yield. However, supplies of canned orange juice will still be adequate to meet market demand. As a result, f.o.b. prices should remain steady.

## FRESH NONCITRUS

The 1981 noncitrus crop, including major fruits, grapes, and cranberries, is forecast at 11.9 million tons, 15 percent below last year's record. Smaller production was recorded for all crops, except nectarines, ranging from 1 percent for cranberries to 37 percent for tart cherries. Available supplies will be smaller this winter than last. Prices are expected to be firm throughout 1981/82.

**Table 6—U.S. noncitrus fruit: Total Production, 1979, 1980, and indicated 1981**

| Crop | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1,000 tons* | |
| Apples | 4,072 | 4,414 | 3,960 |
| Apricots | 144 | 119 | 108 |
| Cherries, sweet | 182 | 172 | 154 |
| Cherries, tart | 85 | 109 | 69 |
| Cranberries | 124 | 135 | 134 |
| Grapes | 4,989 | 5,595 | 4,245 |
| Nectarines | 172 | 193 | 200 |
| Peaches | 1,476 | 1,537 | 1,458 |
| Pears | 855 | 894 | 856 |
| Prunes and plums | 664 | 821 | 711 |
| Total | 12,763 | 13,989 | 11,895 |

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

## Apples

### Substantially Smaller Crop

The final forecast for the 1981 U.S. apple crop was placed at 7.92 billion pounds (3.59 million metric tons).

This is 10 percent less than last year's record and 3 percent below the 1979 crop. Since August 1, prospects declined in the East and West but improved fractionally in the Central States. The following table shows the 1981 apple crops by regions, compared with 1979 and 1980.

Crop prospects in the East show smaller output in most major producing States, with a crop of 2.73 billion pounds, 19 percent below last year. New York, the leading apple State in the East, expects a crop of 750 million pounds, off 32 percent from last year. At 420 million pounds, apple production in Pennsylvania is 26 percent smaller than last year. In the Central States, the sharp decrease is attributed mainly to Michigan, with a crop of 680 million pounds, 24 percent below 1980. Prospects in the Western States show a mixed pattern, with production virtually the same as last year. Washington, the Nation's leading apple State, expects 2.95 billion pounds, down 2 percent from last year's record. At 620 million pounds, apple output in California, the second largest producing State in the West, is almost 20 percent larger than in 1980.

### Market Prospects

The smaller apple crop has resulted in shipments moderately behind last year's pace. Opening f.o.b. prices for fresh apples at major shipping points were generally sharply below last year's high levels. A very large supply of 1980 apples from cold storages was chiefly responsible for exerting downward pressure on prices. However, f.o.b. prices currently have strengthened from those during the early season and are substantially above a year ago. The following table shows the mid-October quotations for Red Delicious by major shipping points, compared with a year ago.

Apple prices received by growers will remain firm at levels above a year ago. A smaller crop and anticipated good foreign demand will be principal contributing factors for higher prices of fresh apples. In addition, the sharply smaller California orange crop, particularly Navels, will boost fresh apple prices. Also, because of lower stocks of most processed apple products, processors will aggressively bid up prices in the Central and Eastern States. The smaller Washington crop is likely to keep prices strong late in the season. Overall, the season-average price is expected to be substantially above 1980/81.

**Table 7—Apples: Regional Production, 1979, 1980, and Indicated 1981**

| Area | 1979[1] | 1980[1] | Indicated 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Billion pounds* | | |
| East | 3.28 | 3.37 | 2.73 |
| Central | 1.19 | 1.44 | 1.17 |
| West | 3.68 | 4.02 | 4.02 |
| Total U.S. | 8.15 | 8.83 | 7.92 |

[1]Includes unharvested production and excess culiage (million pounds): United States: 1979-24.9, 1980-18.0.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

**Table 8—Red Delicious Apples: Shipping point prices selected regions, 1980 and 1981**

| Shipping points | Mid-October F.O.B. prices | | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 | |
| Western Michigan | 5.75 | 6.63 | Per carton, U.S. Fancy 2 1/4" up, 12-3 lb. film bags |
| Appalachian District | 8.00 | 11.00 | U.S. Comb. Extra Fancy and Fancy, tray pack, 88-113's |
| Yakima Valley, Washington | 8.00 | 13.00 | Per carton, tray pack, Wash., State Extra Fancy, 80-113's |

Source: F.O.B. prices, AMS.

Prospective demand for fresh apples in Europe looks bright. The 1981 apple crops in most European countries are projected to be substantially below 1980 producton. France, the key exporting country, expects an outturn that is 20 percent smaller than in 1980. In addition, the crop in Germany, a key importing country on the Continent, is forecast to be 47 percent below a year earlier. Prospects for exports to Canada, our largest customer, are also encouraging, because Eastern Canadian apple production will be down sharply from 1980. Exports of fresh apples to other parts of the world, particularly the Far East and the Mideast, are expected to continue strong. Exports of fresh apples took off to a fast start during the first 3 months of 1981/82 (July-September), rising 49 percent from a year earlier.

The 1981 retail prices of fresh apples so far have averaged considerably below the high levels of 1980. With the smaller crop and likely good demand, in addition to the increased cost of marketing, consumers will pay higher prices during 1981/82. In response to good processor demand, apple prices for processing have been negotiated at considerably higher levels in all producing areas. Many processors in Michigan have agreed to pay $6.50 to $6.25 per cwt for processing apples, (U.S. No. 1 canner grade, 2-1/2 inches and up, delivered to processors), compared with $5.00 to $5.12 a year ago. In the East, apples for processing use were also offered at substantially higher prices—$3.87 per cwt for Yorks in Virginia (U.S. No. 1 grade, 2-3/4 inches and up), compared with $3.12 last year. As a result, consumers will pay higher prices for canned apple products.

## Avocados

### Moderately Smaller Florida Crop

The 1981/82 forecast of Florida avocados for certified shipments is estimated to be 1 million bushels, 10 percent below last year's record crop. This is 50,000 bushels

less than the previous forecast, primarily because of the effects of tropical storm Dennis on August 17. Some fruit loss is expected to show up in the packinghouses and in the groves, where water stood for 3 to 5 days. Foliage in these groves continue to show varying degrees of damage, and some tree loss is expected. Fruit loss has occurred in late-maturing varieties that are not yet ready to ship.

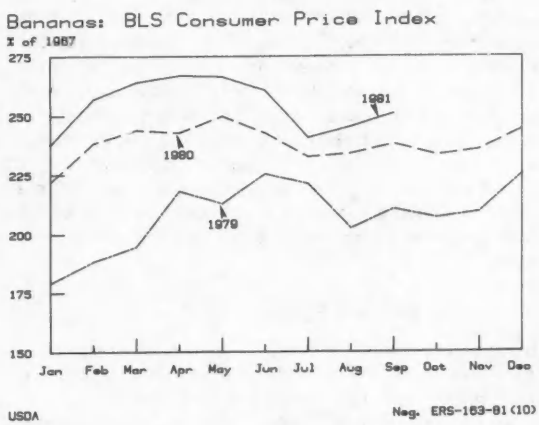
Because of the smaller crop, shipments of Florida avocados through October 3 totaled 144 million pounds, 46 percent below a year earlier. The large supply of California avocados have weakened the f.o.b. prices for the Florida ones. For the week ending October 24, shipping point prices for Florida avocados, Greenskin varieties, size 8-16, were quoted at $3.75, compared with $4.88 a year ago. Prices may strengthen somewhat when supplies of California avocados decline seasonally.

The shipment forecast for 1980/81, as reported by the California Avocado Commission, is for a record 9.72 million bushels, up 224 percent from the previous year's unusually small output. Through the end of September, 92 percent of the crop has been shipped, but remaining supplies were still significantly more than a year ago. Early projections of the 1981/82 crop are for 7 million bushels equivalent, almost 28 percent less than the 1980/81 crop, but still above the average.

## Bananas

### Moderately Larger Imports

During the first 9 months of 1981, U.S. imports of bananas totaled 1.9 million metric tons, up 5.1 percent from a year earlier. Larger imports were reported from all major producing areas except Honduras and Nicaraqua. Consequently, Ecuador is our top supplier, replacing Honduras, which fell to second place. Ecuador provided approximately one-fourth of total U.S. imports, up 6.2 percent from last year. Imports from Honduras were down 15 percent so far this season. Costa Rica still retains its position as the third major source of bananas.




A sharp increase in imports from Panama was recorded, up 55 percent from a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of bananas this year have fluctuated between a low of $5.54 a 40-lb. box in August and a record high of $8.33 in March. The September price of $7.89 was 23 percent above a year earlier. Higher wholesale prices and increased costs of marketing have pushed retail prices considerably higher than last year. The U.S. average retail price was 35.8 cents a pound in September, compared with 33.5 cents a year ago. With smaller supplies of apples and oranges, banana prices are likely to remain higher in the months ahead.

## Cherries

### Sweet Cherry Crop Lower

The U.S. production of sweet cherries totaled 154,000 tons (140,000 metric tons) in 1981, off 10 percent from 1980 and 15 percent below the 1979 record. In Washington, the leading producing State, the crop totaled 48,000 tons, down 8 percent from last year. Oregon rose to second place, as production increased by 18 percent to 39,000 tons. Meanwhile, California slipped from second to third place, as production fell 26 percent to 32,600 tons. The three Pacific Coast States accounted for 78 percent of the 1981 total. The Michigan crop, at 23,000 tons, fell 21 percent from 1980. Because of unfavorable weather at harvest, there were 6,900 tons of sweet cherries not used.

Because of the smaller crop and good demand, prices received by growers for 1981 sweet cherries averaged $774 a ton, compared with $552 in 1980. Substantially to sharply higher prices were reported for all States. Consequently, the total 1981 crop was value at $113.9 million, up 24 percent from 1980.

The smaller crop resulted in lower use for all outlets except those for freezing, juice, jelly, etc. Shipments of sweet cherries to fresh markets fell 14 percent. Use of sweet cherries for canning were sharply reduced, while those for brining decreased only moderately. The following table shows the use of the U.S. sweet cherry crop during the last 5 years.

### Smallest Tart Cherry Crop Since 1945

The 1981 U.S. tart cherry crop totaled 138 million pounds (62,600 metric tons), the lowest production since 1945. This was 37 percent below last year and 19 percent smaller than 1979. The four Great Lake States produced 85 percent of the total, or 117 million pounds, down 41 percent from 1980. Michigan, the leading tart cherry State, produced 92 million pounds, down 39 percent from a year earlier. New York, which is normally the second largest producer, had a crop of 8.4 million pounds, compared with 30.4 million in 1980. However, total production for the three States in the West shows a slight increase.

In response to the sharply smaller crop, grower prices for 1981 averaged 44.5 cents a pound, more than double a year earlier. Higher prices more than offset decreased production. Consequently, the crop is value at $61.3 mil-

**Table 9—Sweet cherries: Production, utilization, price, and value, 1977-81 crops**

| Crop | Production[1] | | Utilization | | | | Price per ton | Value of utilized production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Utilized[2] | Fresh | Processed (fresh equivalent) | | | | |
| | | | | Canned | Brined | Other[3] | | |
| | *1,000 short tons* | | | | | | *Dol.* | *Thou. dol.* |
| 1977 | 149.0 | 148.4 | 72.3 | 10.5 | 52.1 | 11.5 | 495 | 73,414 |
| 1978 | 157.0 | 157.0 | 67.7 | 12.8 | 54.1 | 15.3 | 688 | 107,828 |
| 1979 | 182.0 | 181.8 | 83.8 | 14.9 | 62.1 | 8.1 | 601 | 109,212 |
| 1980 | 171.7 | 166.3 | 64.5 | 14.4 | 59.5 | 7.9 | 552 | 91,812 |
| 1981 | 154.1 | 147.2 | 72.3 | 9.7 | 55.1 | 10.1 | 774 | 113,875 |

[1]Difference between total and utilized is excess culiage and quantities not harvested for economic reasons. [2]Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3]Includes frozen, juice, jelly, etc.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

**Table 10—Tart cherries: Production, utilization, price, and value, 1977-81 crops**

| Crop | Production[1] | | Utilization | | | | Price per ton | Value of utilized production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Utilized[2] | Fresh | Processed (fresh equivalent) | | | | |
| | | | | Canned | Frozen | Other[3] | | |
| | *1,000 short tons* | | | | | | *Dol.* | *Thou. dol.* |
| 1977 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 3.1 | 30.1 | 69.7 | 2.7 | 588 | 61,949 |
| 1978 | 90.6 | 90.6 | 2.5 | 23.8 | 63.2 | 1.2 | 876 | 79,334 |
| 1979 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 2.2 | 23.0 | 58.2 | 2.0 | 944 | 80,505 |
| 1980 | 109.1 | 108.1 | 3.2 | 35.6 | 67.7 | 1.7 | 404 | 43,588 |
| 1981 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 2.0 | 22.1 | 43.8 | 1.0 | 890 | 61,263 |

[1]Difference between total and utilized is excess culiage and quantities not harvested for economic reasons. [2]Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3]Includes juices, wine, jam, etc.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

lion, 41 percent above 1980. The following table shows the use ot tart cherries during the last 5 years.

## Grapes

### Sharply Lower Grape Crop

The final forecast of U.S. grape production as of October 1, at 4.25 million tons (3.85 million metric tons), was 3 percent more than last month's forecast but 24 percent smaller than the record 1980 crop.

Prospects in California now point to a crop of 3.81 million tons, compared with the 3.71 million expected a month ago. California's 26 percent-smaller output accounts for 90 percent of the crop, compared with 92 percent a year earlier. However, prospects for raisin-type grape production improved during September.

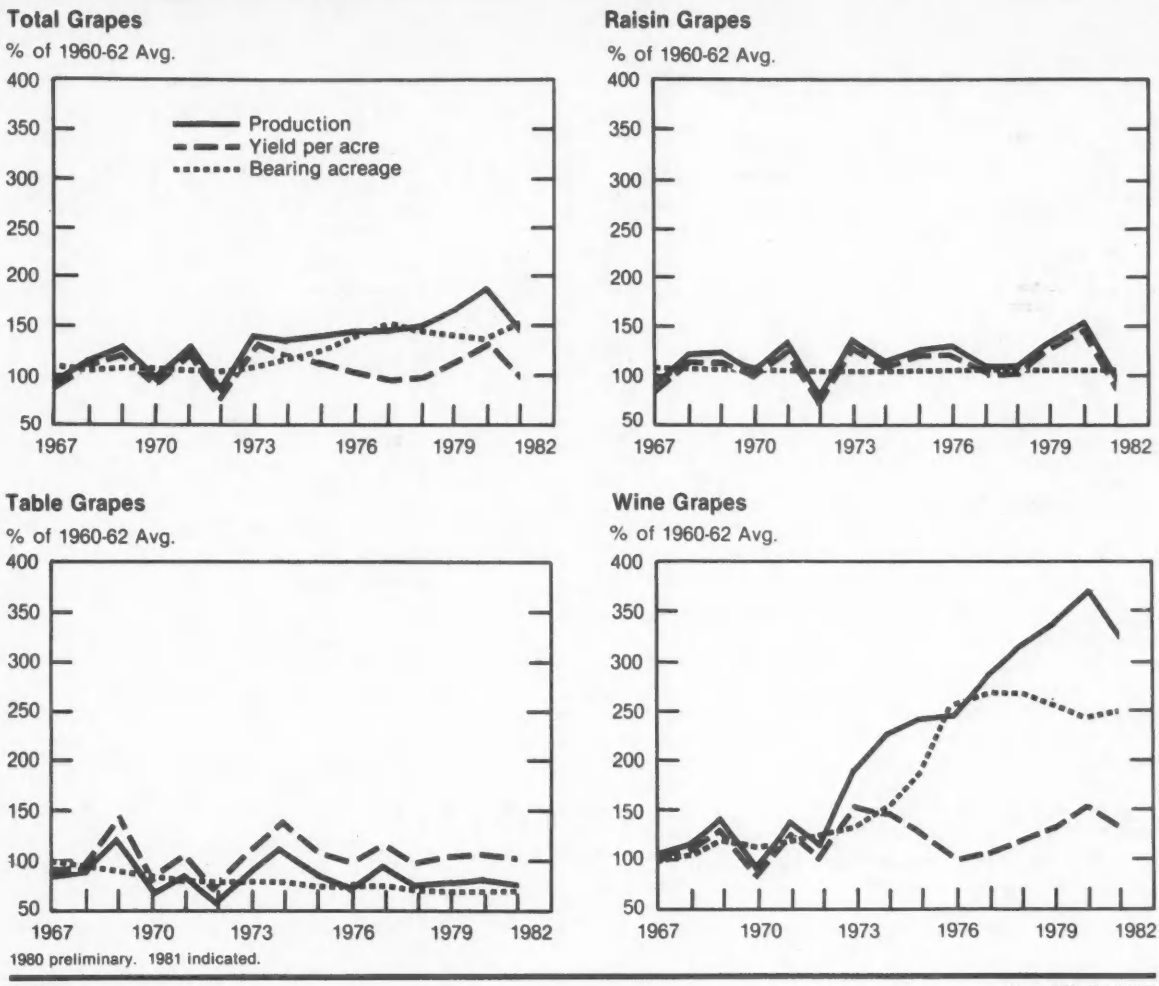
Output of wine varieties, at 1.75 million tons, is still 13 percent less than last year, while production of table varieties is down only 4 percent. Even with the improved prospects in October, production of raisin type grapes is still 39 percent smaller than in 1980. Although the 1981 bearing acreage for all three types is currently estimated above 1980, the extremely hot, dry weather generally reduces grape production. Trends for bearing acreage, production, and yield per acre for California grapes, by variety, are shown in the following chart.

Reflecting a sharply smaller crop in New York, total grape production from States other than California is now estimated at 435,400 tons, down almost 8 percent from 1980. New York, the second largest grape-producing State in the Nation, expects a crop of 140,000 tons, off 20 percent from last year's output. Production in Washington, the third largest State, at 145,000 tons, is down fractionally from 1980, while Michigan's crop, 50,000 tons, is up 1 percent. Except Arizona, most of the crops in these States are Concord varieties, which are largely used for canned or frozen concentrated grape juice, in addition to wine.

### Market Prospects and Prices

Because of a smaller crop, shipments of fresh table grapes totaled 560 million pounds through October 24, down slightly from the corresponding period a year earlier. In response to good demand and declining supplies,

## California Grapes: Acreage, Yield and Production




1980 preliminary. 1981 indicated.

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f.o.b. prices have recently strengthened to levels sharply above a year ago. By October 24, Emperors was quoted at $8.75 a 23-pound lug in Central San Joaquin Valley, California, compared with $7.00 last year. F.o.b. prices for table grapes are likely to continue to rise as supplies reduce seasonally. The 1981 average price received by growers is expected to be substantially above 1980.

Through October 17, 218,000 tons of raisins had been received by handlers. This compares with 143,000 for the corresponding period a year earlier because of the lateness of the 1980 season. Nevertheless, total output of raisins is still expected to be sharply smaller than the 313,645 dried tons in 1980.

Winery prices to growers for good quality white-variety grapes are above last year's levels. Prices vary greatly by producing areas, supplies, and varieties of grapes. Smaller crops will keep prices firm.

### Smaller Crush

Reported use of California grapes for crushing through October 24 was 2.35 million tons (fresh basis), down from 2.68 million from a year earlier. The largest decrease was recorded for raisin-variety grapes, which accounted for 22 percent of crusher receipts, compared with 29 percent a year earlier. However, table-variety grapes show a 2-percent increase over last year, but wine-variety grapes fell about 4 percent.

This year's smaller crops in States other than California—especially New York—are expected to cause

**Table 11—Grapes: Total production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1979, 1980 and indicated 1981 production**

| State | Production[1] | | | Price per ton[3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1979 | 1980 |
| | *Tons* | | | *Dollars* | |
| New York | 165,000 | 175,000 | 140,000 | 236.00 | 217.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 55,500 | 56,000 | 56,000 | 218.00 | 167.00 |
| Ohio | 12,000 | 12,000 | 10,000 | 207.00 | 173.00 |
| Michigan | 58,500 | 49,500 | 50,000 | 237.00 | 250.00 |
| Missouri | 4,500 | 4,200 | 3,200 | 310.00 | 257.00 |
| North Carolina | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,300 | 258.00 | 276.00 |
| Georgia-South Carolina | 5,200 | 4,500 | 5,400 | 295.00 | 388.00 |
| Arkansas | 8,200 | 6,600 | 8,100 | 161.00 | 170.00 |
| Arizona | 13,500 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 930.00 | 1,170.00 |
| Washington | 102,800 | 145,100 | 145,000 | 204.00 | 178.00 |
| California: | | | | | |
| Wine | 1,821,000 | 2,004,000 | 1,750,000 | 214.00 | 210.00 |
| Table | 417,000 | 428,000 | 410,000 | 310.00 | 410.00 |
| Raisin | 2,320,000 | 2,692,000 | 1,650,00 | 239.00 | 236.00 |
| Dried[2] | 302,300 | 309,000 | — | 1,151.00 | 1,198.00 |
| Not dried | 944,000 | 1,080,000 | — | 219.00 | 245.00 |
| All | 4,558,000 | 5,124,00 | 3,810,000 | 236.00 | 240.00 |
| United States | 4,989,000 | 5,595,100 | 4,245,400 | 237.00 | 239.00 |

[1]Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (tons): U.S. 1979—300, 1980-300. [2]Dried basis, 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.55 tons of fresh grapes for 1979 and 5.22 tons for 1980. [3]Price derived from unrounded data for California all varieties and raisin varieties.

Source: Production, CROP PRODUCTION and prices, NONCITRUS FRUITS & NUTS, Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

a sharply reduced crush of Concord and other American-type grapes.

Wines inventories in the United States, as of June 30, 1981, were reported at 440 million gallons, an increase of 6.4 percent from last year. Demand for wine continued good; shipments of California wine to all markets during the first 8 months of 1981 were up 5 percent from a year earlier. As a result, wine prices have been firm. The BLS September wholesale price index for all wines stood at 236.8 (1967=100), up 9.3 percent from a year ago. Prices are expected to rise further, reflecting higher prices of raw materials and increased costs of crushing.

## Pears

### Slightly Smaller Crop

The final forecast of the 1981 U.S. pear crop is 856,000 tons (777,000 metric tons), 4 percent smaller than a year earlier but still fractionally more than 1979 production. Output of Bartlett pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 585,000 tons (531,000 metric tons), 4 percent less than last year. Production of Pacific Coast pears other than Bartletts is forecast at 231,000 tons (210,000 metric tons), 5 percent smaller than last year's crop. Pear production in other than Pacific Coast States is forecast at 40,250 tons, fractionally larger than a year earlier.

### Moderately Lower Prices

The smaller deliveries of Bartletts to processors in California have resulted in shipments of fresh Bartletts through October 24 substantially above a year ago. As

**Table 12—Pears: Shipping point prices, selected regions 1980 and 1981**

| Shipping points | October 24 F.O.B. prices | | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 | |
| Lake County Dist., California: Bartlett | 8.94 | 10.25 | US No. 1, std. box wrapped pack, 100-135 |
| Yakima Valley, Wash.: Bartlett | 9.50 | 9.25 | Boxes, wrapped, US No. 1 100-135 |

Source: F.O.B. prices, AMS.

supplies decline seasonally, f.o.b. prices showed a mixed pattern. For the week ending October 24, the f.o.b. quotation for Bartlett pears at Lake County, California, was $10.25 a box, U.S. No. 1, size 100-135, compared with $8.94 a year ago. At the same time, f.o.b. prices for Washington Bartlett pears at Yakima Valley, Washington, averaged $9.25 a box, U.S. No. 1, size 100-135, down 3 percent from a year ago. Prices for winter pears are expected to strengthen in light of a smaller crop and reduced competition from smaller crops of apples and oranges

A substantially larger carryover of canned pears has resulted in lower prices of Bartletts for processing use. California growers and canners have agreed on a field price of $165 a ton for No. 1 grade Bartletts, compared with $172.50 a year ago. The Washington-Oregon Canning Pear Association reported the cannery price for No. 1 Bartletts, 2-1/2 inches and larger, at $150 a ton,

compared with $175 in 1980. However, the lower prices are not expected to show up in prices of canned pear at the retail level, because costs of processing and distribution continue rising.

### Exports Up

During the first 3 months of 1981/82 (July and September), exports of fresh pears totaled 10,162 metric tons, 16 percent above the corresponding period a year ago. Total exports of fresh pears for the season may exceed last year's level. Prospects for exports to the European Community are favorable, because sharply smaller crops are expected for most countries. Canada, an important importer for U.S. pears, may not increase its purchases appreciably because of the strong U.S. dollar, even though that country is expecting a smaller crop. Exports to Latin America and Hong Kong continue to show strength and are likely to remain up.

Exports of canned pears took off to a fast start this year with an increase of 76 percent during the first 4 months (June-September) compared with a year ago. Shipments to Canada, our major market, rose 76 percent from a year earlier. Shipments to Europe rose 89 percent. Furthermore, poor pear crops in Europe and Canada are likely to boost canned pear exports.

## PROCESSED NONCITRUS

With a substantially smaller crop, the 1981/82 pack of most noncitrus fruit will be less than that of a year ago. However, larger carryover of most canned and dried fruit will make an adequate supply for this season.

Frozen fruit and berry supplies are expected to be down, because deliveries of berries to processors have been significantly less than last year. In addition, the total pack of frozen tart cherries and imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico will also be substantially reduced from last year. Wholesale and retail prices should stay firm because of higher costs of raw materials, processing, and marketing. However, the sluggish economy may moderate price increases.

### Smaller Frozen Fruit and Berry Pack Expected

The 1981 pack of frozen fruit and berries is not likely to exceed the large pack of 653 million pounds in 1980. Deliveries of strawberries to freezers on the Pacific Coast have dropped substantially from last year. Freezers in California, the leading State, have received 114.5 million pounds through October 24, down 13 percent from a year earlier. In addition, U.S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico through mid-October totaled 56 million pounds, compared with 74 million a year ago. Freezer's receipts of both blackberries and blueberries from Oregon and Washington have been considerably less than last year.

A reduction in the total pack of frozen tart cherries is also reported; approximately 88 million pounds of tart cherries were used for freezing, compared with 135 million in 1980. Even though the 23.6 million pounds held in reserve will be released, the available supply of frozen tart cherries will still be smaller than last year's. Also, a smaller crop of apples and peaches are likely to result in reduced frozen packs.

### Cold Storage Stocks Down

Reflecting sharply reduced stocks of frozen strawberries, cold storage holdings of frozen fruit and berries on September 30 totaled 553 million pounds, off 12 percent from last year. Supplies of frozen strawberries were 167 million pounds, a decrease of 21 percent, reflecting a smaller pack and lower imports. There were also significantly less tart cherries in cold storages because of the smaller pack. With reduced supplies and higher prices of raw materials, wholesale prices for most frozen fruits and berries will remain firm throughout the season. However, the BLS wholesale price index of frozen strawberries has been only moderately higher in 1981 than in 1980.

### Dried Fruit

Smaller noncitrus crops will also cause a reduced output of dried fruit. Early season trade estimates indicate that California may produce 215,000 tons of natural seedless raisins, off sharply from 1980. Thus, with a larger carryover, the total supply of natural seedless raisins during 1981/82 will be slightly more than a year earlier. The Raisin Bargaining Association has reached

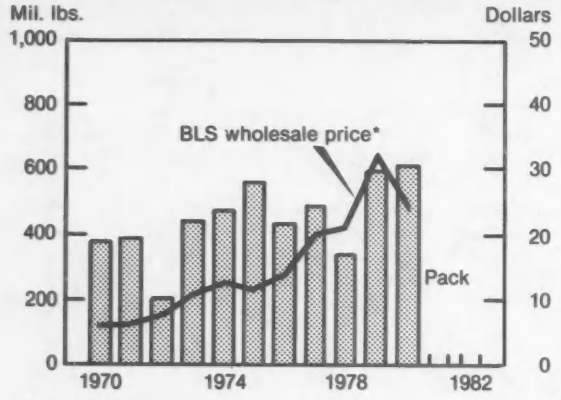
**Table 13—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of September, 1978-81**

| Frozen fruit | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Thousand pounds* | | | |
| Apples | 47,242 | 37,578 | 36,022 | 40,024 |
| Apricots | 15,062 | 14,053 | 10,001 | 9,246 |
| Blackberries | 12,515 | 11,870 | 30,072 | 26,467 |
| Blueberries | 41,112 | 45,276 | 44,082 | 38,807 |
| Boysenberries | 3,112 | 2,941 | 6,022 | 4,842 |
| Cherries[1] | 96,633 | 87,281 | 115,931 | 85,726 |
| Grapes | 5,905 | 6,257 | 5,002 | 3,732 |
| Peaches | 67,864 | 53,672 | 52,099 | 56,973 |
| Raspberries | [2]19,218 | [2]21,599 | [3]23,362 | [3]22,579 |
| Strawberries | 162,524 | 177,244 | 210,841 | 167,006 |
| Other frozen fruits | 93,185 | 96,206 | 98,218 | 97,980 |
| Total frozen fruits | 785,014 | 553,977 | 631,652 | 553,382 |

[1]Includes both sweet and tart cherries. [2]Includes, red and black raspberries; black raspberries included in other frozen fruit beginning January 1980. [3]Red raspberries only.

Source: Cold Storage, CRB, SRS.

**U.S. Raisin Pack and Wholesale Prices**




*15 oz. packages

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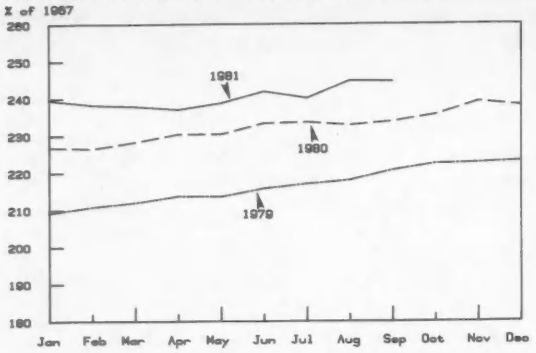
Canned Fruit: BLS Wholesale Price Index

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an agreement with California packers for a 1981 field price of $1,275 a ton, 6 percent more than in 1980 and 11 percent more than in 1979. Growers could also receive quality-incentive bonuses above the base price. In addition, a negotiated price for Zante currants was established at $1,235 a ton. The base price for both raisin types were $75 a ton higher than in 1980. Consequently, raisin prices are expected to advance from the current levels in response to higher prices for raw products and continually rising costs of marketing and processing. The BLS September wholesale price index for raisins was 459.1 (1967=100), 3 percent above a year ago. Foreign demand for raisins during 1981/82 does not look promising, because of the strong U.S. dollar and larger-than-normal crops in several producing countries.

The Raisin Administrative Committee has recommended to the USDA that preliminary free and reserve tonnage of 71 and 29 percent, respectively, be established for natural seedless and dipped seedless raisins.

Production of dried prunes, the other major dried fruit is currently estimated at 155,000 tons (natural condition), down 8 percent from 1980. However, with a larger carryover, the total supply of dried prunes for 1981/82 is likely to be 217,094 tons (processed condition), up 3 percent from last year according to the Prune Administrative Committee. The early part of the season through September was down slightly from last year, because smaller deliveries to domestic markets more than offset larger exports. However, export demand is not expected to be bright because France, a major producing country, expects a sharply larger crop this year. Nevertheless, prices will hold relatively firm because of a smaller U.S. crop. The September BLS wholesale price index for dried prunes stood at 270.1 (1967=100), slightly above a year earlier.

### Smaller Canned Fruit Pack Expected

The 1981/82 pack of most canned noncitrus fruit will be moderately below last year's. Nevertheless, total supplies of canned noncitrus fruit will be still adequate to meet market needs, reflecting a larger carryover for most items. A trade source indicates that the unaudited pack data for canned Clingstone peaches totaled 20.1 million cases (No. 24/2 1/2's), compared with 25.5 million last season. Also, the canned fruit cocktail pack amounted to 10.9 million cases (No. 24/2 1/2's), down 27 percent from last year. A sharply smaller pack was also reported for canned mixed fruits. Deliveries of California pears for canning (First Grade A and First Grade B), are likely to be 193,731 tons, off 18 percent from 1980.

Because of smaller crops in Michigan, the leading cherry producing State, the total pack of canned cherries is expected to be sharply reduced from last year's levels. Also, according to the Northwest Food Processors Association, Northwest canners packed 149,875 cases (24-2 1/2's) of dark sweet cherries, down 20 percent from 1980. The 1981 pack of canned light sweet cherries totaled 77,358 cases (24-2 1/2's), off 34 percent from last year. The smaller pack, combined with lower yearend stocks, will result in tight supplies of both canned tart and sweet cherries during 1981/82. The 1981 pack of canned purple plums totaled 554,003 (24-2 1/2's), down 17 percent from last year.

The smaller apple crops from the Eastern and Central States will reduce the canned apple-product pack. Thus, combined with a smaller carryover, total supplies of canned apples items will be below last year. Packers are aggressively bidding up prices to levels that are moderately to substantially higher than a year ago. So, increased apple prices and rising costs of processing and marketing will strengthen prices of canned apple items during 1981/82.

In light of higher costs of raw materials and processing, prices of canned fruit at all levels will remain up this year. The BLS September wholesale price index for canned fruit, 244.5 (1967=100), was almost 5 percent greater than a year ago. However, the economic slowdown could moderate price increases. occasional promotional reductions will probably be offered if movement slackens.

Exports of canned noncitus fruit took off to a fast start, with sharp increases reported for most items. A smaller noncitrus crop in Western Europe is likely to enhance U.S. exports.

## BERRIES

### Cranberries

#### Slightly Smaller Crop

The 1981 U.S. cranberry crop is expected to be 2.68 million barrels (121,000 metric tons), 1 percent less than last year's record but 8 percent more than 1979 production. Massachusetts, the leading producing State, expects to harvest 1.18 million barrels, fractionally less than a year earlier but 8 percent more than 1979. Berry color is good, but size is variable. Production in Wisconsin, the second largest cranberry State, is forecast at 1.04 million barrels, down 4 percent from 1980 but up 15 percent from 1979. Combined production for these two States accounts for 83 percent of the total crop, compared with 84 percent a year earlier. Increases from last year are expected in Oregon and Washington, while New Jersey's crop will likely be 6 percent smaller.

Season-opening prices for fresh cranberries from both Massachusets and Wisconsin in the Chicago wholesale market were considerably higher than a year ago. They have declined to near last year's levels. With the smaller crop and good demand in prospect, prices received by growers are projected to average above last year's level. The 1980 grower price averaged $32.90 a barrel.

F.o.b. prices for canned cranberry sauce have been moderately above a year earlier. Prices will remain higher in light of the smaller crop and continually rising processing costs.

## TREE NUTS

Supplies of tree nuts will be plentiful during 1981/82. Both almond and walnut production is expected to be record large, and the pecan crop will be 84 percent higher than last year's drought-stricken output. The filbert crop is likely to be only slightly below last year's production. The larger crops and projected lower demand in the world market could result in prices below last year.

### Almonds

#### Record Crop

The 1981 California almond crop was forecast at a record 450 million pounds, shelled basic, (204,000 metric tons), 40 percent larger than 1980 and 20 percent above the previous record in 1979. The continued expansion in almond production reflects a steady upward trend in bearing acreage and increased average yield per acres. California bearing acreage in 1981 is currently estimated at 330,000, up from 324,878 in 1980.

According to the Almond Board of California, so far this season (July 1-September 30), domestic shipments of almonds totaled 25 million pounds (shelled weight), 19 percent more than last year. Almond exports amounted to 55.3 million pounds, up 16 percent from a year earlier. The increase was attributed to larger shipments to almost all the continents. However, the rate of increase in shipments to Europe has slowed, up only 10 percent from the corresponding period, and its share fell to 78 percent from 82 percent a year ago. West Germany, the U.S. largest customer, purchased only slightly more than it did a year earlier. Exports will be slack as the season progresses, because Spain and Italy, the two major producing countries in Europe, will harvest the largest almond crop in last several years. In addition, the strong U.S. dollar will be another contributing factor. Exports to Japan, although a relatively small quantity, continued to show strength. With continued promotion by the industry, the U.S. almond market in Japan looks promising.

With a record crop, a major California almond handler recently announced an across-the-board price reduction. Also, the handler stated that all contracts previously submitted at the higher prices would be changed to the new, lower level. However, establishment of a 25-percent reserve by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the marketing order may moderate the price decline. Nevertheless, the 1981 average price received by California almond growers is expected to be below the $1.47 a pound for the 1980 crop.

### Filberts

#### Slightly Smaller Crop

The 1981 filbert crop is forecast at 15,300 tons (13,900 metric tons), down 1 percent from last year's production but 18 percent above 1979. The Oregon crop, at 15,000 tons, was down slightly but still accounts for 98 percent of U.S. output. Washington production is expected to be the same as last year. As of October 1, harvest had not yet begun and is about 2 weeks behind normal.

Foreign output in the major producing countries is expected to show a mixed pattern. Turkey, the leading producer, expects a crop of 320,000 tons, a third larger

**Table 14—Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1979, 1980 and indicated 1981**

| Crop and States | 1979 | 1980 | Indicated 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds Shelled Basis* | | |
| Almonds: | | | |
| California | 376,000 | 322,000 | 450,000 |
| | *Short tons In-Shell Basis* | | |
| Filberts: | | | |
| Oregon | 12,700 | 15,100 | 15,000 |
| Washington | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 2 States | 13,000 | 15,400 | 15,300 |
| Walnuts, English: | | | |
| California | 208,000 | 197,000 | 215,000 |

| Crop and State | 1979 | 1980 | Indicated 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Short tons In-Shell Basis* | |
| Pecans: | | | |
| North Carolina | 650 | 850 | 1,500 |
| South Carolina | 1,000 | 1,100 | 4,000 |
| Georgia | 32,500 | 52,500 | 60,000 |
| Florida | 1,300 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Alabama | 2,000 | 10,000 | 17,500 |
| Mississippi | 1,250 | 2,250 | 10,000 |
| Arkansas | 750 | 450 | 2,500 |
| Louisiana | 8,000 | 7,000 | 11,500 |
| Oklahoma | 5,000 | 1,750 | 11,000 |
| Texas | 45,500 | 5,500 | 40,000 |
| New Mexico | 7,350 | 7,350 | 8,500 |
| Total | 105,300 | 91,750 | 169,000 |
| Improved varieties[1] | 50,550 | 64,250 | 95,950 |
| Native and seedling | 54,750 | 27,500 | 73,050 |
| Total 3 tree nuts[2] | 326,300 | 304,150 | 399,300 |

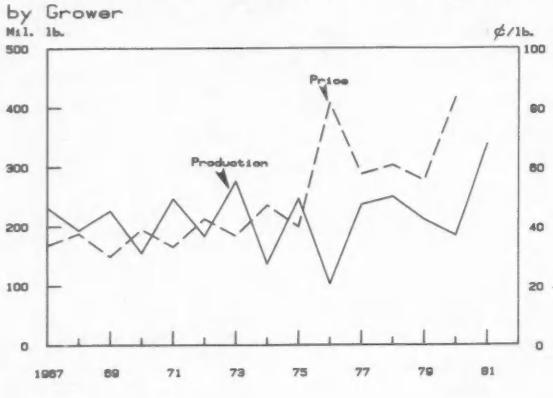
[1]Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. [2]Excludes Almonds.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

than last year's output. Turkey's support price has been announced, up 14 percent from a year ago. The policy establishing a minimum export price on filberts has been abolished, which will encourage exports during the coming season. During the 9 months of 1981, U.S. imports of shelled filberts, mostly from Turkey, totaled 1,108 metric tons, down 38 percent from a year ago. Filbert production in Italy is forecast to be down 20 percent, resulting from an off-year in the alternate bearing cycle, but the short crop in Spain is primarily a reflection of severe drought. Overall, filbert production from these three countries, plus the U.S. crop, will be 14 percent above 1980.

If the current forecast materializes, the larger world production of filberts, combined with the heavy supplies of other competing tree nuts, will result in grower prices below last year. Last year, U.S. grower prices averaged $1,152 a tons, up from $951 in 1979.

U. S. Pecan Production and Prices Received by Grower

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## Pecans

### Sharply Larger Crop

The October 1 forecast of the U.S. pecan crop places production at 338 million pounds (153,000 metric tons), 84 percent higher than last year's drought-stricken crop and 60 percent above 1979. Significantly larger crops were forecast for all States, except Florida, which expects to harvest 17 percent less than in 1980. Overall, the native and seedling crop is nearly three times as large as last year, while production from improved varieties is up 49 percent from a year ago. In Georgia, the leading producer, the prospective crop is very good, with nut sets generally better than normal. Texas, the second largest producing State, expects to harvest a sharply larger crop than last year's drought-reduced one. The nut set is heavy. The native and seedling crop accounts for 43 percent of the U.S. total, compared with 30 percent a year ago.

The carryover was sharply smaller than a year ago. However, the total supply of pecans will still be heavy this season. Consequently, larger supplies, combined with bigger crops of almonds and walnuts, should keep grower prices below last year. Prices received by U.S. pecan growers in 1980 averaged 78.1 cents a pound for all varieties, compared with 55.4 cents in 1979 and the record 81.5 cents in 1976.

## Walnuts

### Alltime High Production

Production of California walnuts is forecast at 215,000 tons (195,000 metric tons), 9 percent above last year. Sets are excellent, but nut sizes are generally smaller than in 1980, when unusually large nuts were obtained.

The 1981/82 marketing year got off to a fast start; shipments of both shelled and in-shell walnuts during the first 2 months of 1981/82 (August-September) were larger than a year earlier. According to the Walnut Marketing Board, more than 11.1 million pounds of in-shell walnuts were shipped, up 21 percent from a year ago. Sharply larger exports were entirely attributable to the increase. Shipments to Europe continue strong. Major U.S. customers are West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain, and an expected smaller crop in Europe is likely to enhance U.S. exports in that area. Early season in-shell walnut prices were almost the same as last year. Prices of the jumbo-size in-shell walnuts in 50-pound or larger containers (F.A.S. port areas or production, except for Canada and Mexico) is set at $0.68 a pound.

Shipments of shelled walnuts during the first 2 months of 1981/82 also increased substantially from a year ago. Most shipments are for domestic markets, up 14 percent from last year, but exports—although a very small quantity—rose 5 percent from a year earlier.

Even with the record walnut crop the likely good demand abroad may hold price near last year's level. The 1980 average price was $926 a ton.

**Table 15—Seven citrus fruits: Production, use and value, United States, 1976/77 through 1980/81[1]**

| Fruit and season | Production[2] | Utilization of production | | | | Value of production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fresh | | Processed | | |
| | | Quantity | Percentage | Quantity | Percentage | |
| | *1,000 short tons* | | *Percent* | *1,000 short tons* | *Percent* | *1,000 dollars* |
| **Oranges:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 10,546 | 1,854 | 17.6 | 8,692 | 82.4 | 811,196 |
| 1977/78 | 9,546 | 1,764 | 18.5 | 7,782 | 81.5 | 1,198,657 |
| 1978/79 | 9,160 | 1,607 | 17.5 | 7,553 | 82.5 | 1,296,044 |
| 1979/80 | 11,832 | 2,146 | 18.1 | 9,686 | 81.9 | 1,327,708 |
| 1980/81 | 10,524 | 2,006 | 19.1 | 8,518 | 80.9 | 1,361,396 |
| **Grapefruit:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 3,032 | 1,141 | 37.6 | 1,891 | 62.4 | 175,467 |
| 1977/78 | 3,030 | 1,215 | 40.1 | 1,815 | 59.9 | 189,692 |
| 1978/79 | 2,757 | 1,155 | 41.9 | 1,602 | 58.1 | 231,616 |
| 1979/80 | 2,986 | 1,152 | 38.6 | 1,834 | 61.4 | 302,683 |
| 1980/81 | 2,759 | 1,114 | 40.4 | 1,645 | 59.6 | 323,901 |
| **Lemons:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 988 | 497 | 50.3 | 491 | 49.7 | 92,500 |
| 1977/78 | 991 | 463 | 46.7 | 528 | 53.3 | 110,635 |
| 1978/79 | 745 | 455 | 61.1 | 290 | 38.9 | 134,573 |
| 1979/80 | 789 | 407 | 51.6 | 382 | 48.4 | 168,399 |
| 1980/81 | 1,208 | 433 | 35.8 | 775 | 64.2 | 124,250 |
| **Limes:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 40 | 21 | 52.5 | 19 | 47.5 | 11,610 |
| 1977/78 | 18 | 13 | 72.2 | 5 | 27.8 | 8,791 |
| 1978/79 | 29 | 19 | 65.5 | 10 | 34.5 | 11,635 |
| 1979/80 | 44 | 25 | 56.8 | 19 | 43.2 | 13,805 |
| 1980/81 | 48 | 28 | 58.3 | 20 | 41.7 | 13,320 |
| **Tangelos:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 216 | 103 | 47.7 | 113 | 52.3 | 13,296 |
| 1977/78 | 221 | 90 | 40.7 | 131 | 59.3 | 23,128 |
| 1978/79 | 189 | 77 | 40.7 | 112 | 59.3 | 23,310 |
| 1979/80 | 288 | 81 | 28.1 | 207 | 71.9 | 29,056 |
| 1980/81 | 221 | 93 | 42.1 | 128 | 57.9 | 24,647 |
| **Tangerines:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 249 | 173 | 69.5 | 76 | 30.5 | 32,104 |
| 1977/78 | 228 | 137 | 60.1 | 91 | 39.9 | 35,560 |
| 1978/79 | 237 | 134 | 56.5 | 103 | 43.5 | 43,560 |
| 1979/80 | 275 | 157 | 57.1 | 118 | 42.9 | 36,577 |
| 1980/81 | 239 | 135 | 56.5 | 104 | 43.5 | 34,917 |
| **Temples:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 171 | 53 | 31.0 | 118 | 69.0 | 12,882 |
| 1977/78 | 221 | 93 | 42.1 | 128 | 57.9 | 26,215 |
| 1978/79 | 212 | 97 | 45.8 | 115 | 54.2 | 30,503 |
| 1979/80 | 270 | 125 | 46.3 | 145 | 53.7 | 27,420 |
| 1980/81 | 162 | 50 | 30.9 | 112 | 69.1 | 20,808 |
| **Total:** | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 15,242 | 3,842 | 24.7 | 11,400 | 75.3 | 1,149,055 |
| 1977/78 | 14,255 | 3,775 | 26.5 | 10,480 | 73.5 | 1,592,678 |
| 1978/79 | 13,329 | 3,544 | 26.6 | 9,785 | 73.4 | 1,771,241 |
| 1979/80 | 16,484 | 4,093 | 24.8 | 12,391 | 75.2 | 1,905,648 |
| 1980/81 | 15,161 | 3,859 | 25.5 | 11,302 | 74.5 | 1,903,239 |

[1]Preliminary. [2]Production having value.

Data prepared from citrus production and utilization reports, CRB, ERS.

**Table 16—Selected citrus fruit: Use for processing by percentages of total production, 1972/74 through 1980/81**

| State, variety, and season | 1973/74 | 1974/75 | 1975/76 | 1976/77 | 1977/78 | 1978/79 | 1979/80 | 1980/81[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Percent* | | | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | | | | |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | |
| Temple | 63.7 | 64.0 | 57.7 | 68.8 | 58.2 | 54.6 | 53.6 | 69.3 |
| Early and midseason | 93.4 | 92.3 | 93.4 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 93.0 | 94.5 | 94.5 |
| Valencia | 93.2 | 92.2 | 93.6 | 96.2 | 94.7 | 92.6 | 94.9 | 96.3 |
| Total | 93.3 | 91.8 | 93.5 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 94.7 | 95.2 |
| California: | | | | | | | | |
| Navel and miscellaneous | 20.5 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 31.3 | 33.4 | 37.0 |
| Valencia | 35.7 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 32.5 | 39.8 | 36.4 | 33.7 | 48.2 |
| Total | 27.5 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 28.1 | 32.4 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 41.6 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | | | | |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | |
| Seedless | 51.2 | 50.1 | 50.9 | 61.5 | 58.2 | 53.8 | 58.6 | 60.2 |
| Pink | 35.7 | 33.5 | 31.2 | 47.8 | 37.6 | 28.3 | 33.6 | 39.0 |
| White | 58.5 | 57.5 | 60.0 | 67.2 | 68.9 | 65.4 | 71.4 | 71.1 |
| Other seeded | 98.6 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 99.1 |
| Total | 61.1 | 57.9 | 58.5 | 68.2 | 64.9 | 60.4 | 64.4 | 65.9 |
| Texas | 49.5 | 36.3 | 32.1 | 47.7 | 44.5 | 55.6 | 46.8 | 30.6 |
| TANGERINES: | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 26.6 | 28.7 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 40.6 | 46.0 | 40.0 | 36.5 |
| California | 26.5 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 33.0 | 41.4 | 34.5 | 52.4 | 59.1 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | | | | |
| California | 36.9 | 56.8 | 37.1 | 47.6 | 51.2 | 35.0 | 48.5 | 63.1 |
| Arizona | 40.2 | 73.3 | 43.2 | 58.2 | 60.3 | 49.1 | 48.0 | 68.0 |

[1]Preliminary.

Data prepared from citrus production and utilization reports, CRB, SRS.

**Table 17—Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate**

| Crop year | Florida orange and Temple production | Used for frozen concentrates | | Yield per box |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Million boxes* | *Million boxes*[1] | *Percent* | *Gallons* |
| 1976/77 | 190.6 | 148.7 | 78.0 | 1.07 |
| 1977/78 | 172.7 | 132.2 | 76.5 | 1.23 |
| 1978/79 | 168.7 | 130.2 | 77.2 | 1.34 |
| 1979/80 | 212.7 | 174.9 | 82.2 | 1.34 |
| 1980/81 | 176.0 | 144.3 | 82.0 | [2]1.21 |
| 1981/82 | 170.2 | n.a. | n.a. | [2]1.42 |

[1]Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. [2]The reported 42.0 degree level will become effective at the start of the new marketing year on December 1, 1981 for all Florida FCOJ sold in the U.S. in retail and institutional size containers. The yield level previously reported has been for 43.4 and 45.0 degree brix equivalent. The conversion ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970 and the ratio from 45.0 degree to 43.4 degree is 1.0442029. n.a. = not available.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

Table 18.--Citrus fruit: Season average equivalent returns per box received by growers, by variety and utilization, by State and total United States, 1978/79-1980/81 seasons

| Variety, States, and U.S. | 1978/79 | | | | | | 1979/80 | | | | | | 1980/81 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Equivalent P.H.D. 1/ | | | Equivalent on-tree | | | Equivalent P.H.D. 1/ | | | Equivalent on-tree | | | Equivalent P.H.D. 1/ | | | Equivalent on-tree | | |
| | All | Fresh | Proc. | All | Fresh | Proc. | All | Fresh | Proc. | All | Fresh | Proc. | All | Fresh | Proc. | All | Fresh | Proc. |
| | Dollars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early and midseason | 5.84 | 6.60 | 5.78 | 4.44 | 5.20 | 4.38 | 5.04 | 5.91 | 4.99 | 3.59 | 4.46 | 3.54 | 5.60 | 6.85 | 5.53 | 4.00 | 5.25 | 3.93 |
| Valencia | 6.35 | 6.95 | 6.30 | 4.95 | 5.55 | 4.90 | 5.34 | 5.18 | 5.35 | 3.89 | 3.73 | 3.90 | 6.80 | 8.65 | 6.73 | 5.20 | 7.05 | 5.13 |
| All | 6.07 | 6.76 | 6.01 | 4.66 | 5.36 | 4.61 | 5.17 | 5.61 | 5.15 | 3.72 | 4.16 | 3.70 | 6.06 | 7.39 | 6.00 | 4.46 | 5.79 | 4.40 |
| Temple | 6.49 | 7.25 | 5.86 | 4.89 | 5.70 | 4.21 | 4.57 | 4.75 | 4.42 | 2.89 | 3.15 | 2.67 | 5.78 | 8.45 | 4.60 | 4.00 | 6.70 | 2.80 |
| California | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navel and misc. | 7.05 | 9.76 | 1.10 | 5.42 | 8.02 | -.29 | 3.93 | 5.40 | 1.01 | 2.53 | 4.00 | -.39 | 3.93 | 6.10 | .24 | 2.53 | 4.70 | -1.16 |
| Valencia | 6.67 | 9.02 | 2.56 | 4.79 | 6.92 | 1.06 | 3.75 | 4.82 | 1.65 | 2.35 | 3.42 | .25 | 4.84 | 7.30 | 2.20 | 3.34 | 5.80 | .70 |
| All | 6.88 | 9.45 | 1.80 | 5.14 | 7.55 | .36 | 3.85 | 5.14 | 1.30 | 2.45 | 3.74 | -.10 | 4.31 | 6.54 | 1.18 | 2.87 | 5.11 | -.27 |
| U.S. 2/ | 6.15 | 8.39 | 5.62 | 4.70 | 6.69 | 4.23 | 4.85 | 5.21 | 4.77 | 3.42 | 3.82 | 3.33 | 5.54 | 6.56 | 5.28 | 4.00 | 5.13 | 3.70 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seedless | 3.65 | 4.33 | 3.05 | 2.50 | 3.23 | 1.88 | 4.55 | 5.30 | 4.02 | 3.35 | 4.15 | 2.79 | 5.08 | 6.50 | 4.15 | 3.79 | 5.25 | 2.82 |
| Seeded | 2.94 | 3/ | 2.94 | 1.84 | 3/ | 1.84 | 4.19 | 3/ | 4.19 | 3.04 | 3/ | 3.04 | 4.08 | 3/ | 4.08 | 2.83 | 3/ | 2.83 |
| All | 3.54 | 4.33 | 3.02 | 2.41 | 3.23 | 1.87 | 4.50 | 5.30 | 4.06 | 3.31 | 4.15 | 2.85 | 4.94 | 6.50 | 4.13 | 3.65 | 5.25 | 2.82 |
| Texas | 1.96 | 2.72 | 1.36 | 1.26 | 2.00 | .66 | 3.32 | 3.93 | 2.63 | 2.59 | 3.18 | 1.91 | 4.07 | 4.50 | 3.09 | 3.27 | 3.70 | 2.31 |
| California | 4.97 | 7.87 | .58 | 3.70 | 6.59 | -.67 | 2.96 | 5.65 | .66 | 1.82 | 4.50 | -.48 | 4.64 | 7.69 | .79 | 3.39 | 6.44 | -.44 |
| Arizona | 2.89 | 5.54 | .58 | 1.69 | 4.34 | -.62 | 2.59 | 5.03 | .68 | 1.49 | 3.93 | -.42 | 3.92 | 6.11 | 1.00 | 2.72 | 4.91 | -.20 |
| U.S. | 3.44 | 4.61 | 2.58 | 2.35 | 3.53 | 1.48 | 4.14 | 5.13 | 3.51 | 3.01 | 4.04 | 2.35 | 4.77 | 6.34 | 3.68 | 3.54 | 5.16 | 2.41 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | 7.98 | 11.74 | .98 | 5.78 | 9.43 | -1.00 | 8.12 | 12.00 | 3.99 | 5.13 | 9.00 | 1.02 | 3.85 | 8.92 | .88 | .95 | 6.02 | -2.02 |
| Arizona | 4.01 | 6.90 | 1.02 | 1.73 | 4.34 | -.98 | 8.09 | 12.90 | 2.89 | 5.13 | 9.90 | -.04 | 4.11 | 7.20 | 2.66 | 1.21 | 4.30 | -.24 |
| U.S. | 6.87 | 10.61 | .99 | 4.64 | 8.24 | -.99 | 8.12 | 12.13 | 3.83 | 5.13 | 9.13 | .87 | 3.91 | 8.58 | 1.30 | 1.01 | 5.68 | -1.60 |
| TANGERINES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 7.20 | 8.80 | 5.33 | 4.99 | 6.70 | 2.98 | 6.57 | 8.40 | 3.34 | 4.25 | 6.20 | 1.34 | 7.70 | 10.10 | 3.53 | 5.15 | 7.60 | .88 |
| California | 10.26 | 15.10 | 1.05 | 8.51 | 13.20 | -.40 | 4.67 | 8.30 | 1.38 | 1.67 | 5.30 | -1.62 | 4.08 | 9.10 | .62 | .98 | 6.00 | -2.48 |
| Arizona | 7.74 | 13.10 | 1.05 | 5.91 | 11.00 | -.45 | 4.33 | 6.40 | 1.38 | 1.33 | 3.40 | -1.62 | 5.04 | 10.10 | .62 | 3.04 | 7.10 | -2.38 |
| U.S. | 8.07 | 11.03 | 4.03 | 6.01 | 9.05 | 1.95 | 5.81 | 8.13 | 2.78 | 3.23 | 5.66 | .07 | 6.28 | 9.85 | 1.90 | 3.49 | 7.14 | -.99 |
| TANGELOS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 5.55 | 6.41 | 4.96 | 3.90 | 4.81 | 3.26 | 4.54 | 6.24 | 3.87 | 2.87 | 4.64 | 2.17 | 5.03 | 6.55 | 3.93 | 3.25 | 4.80 | 2.13 |
| LIMES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 16.16 | 23.00 | 2.40 | 12.43 | 19.00 | -.80 | 12.55 | 20.25 | 2.52 | 8.18 | 15.60 | -1.48 | 11.10 | 17.50 | 2.24 | 6.58 | 12.70 | -1.91 |

1/ P.H.D.--Packing-house door. 2/ Excludes Temples. 3/ Fresh sales insignificant.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, CRB, SRS.

**Table 19—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida canners' stocks, packs, imports, supplies and movement, current season with comparisons**

| Item and season | Carryin | Pack | | other supply | | Imports and Supply | | Movement | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To date[1] | Total season | To date[1] | Total season | To date[1] | Total season | To date[1] | Total season | Stocks[1] |
| | | | | | *1,000 gallons* | | | | | |
| Orange: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979/80 | 37,386 | 231,257 | 231,257 | 19,394 | 25,185 | 288,037 | 293,828 | 208,642 | 236,547 | 79,395 |
| 1980/81 | 57,281 | 174,537 | | 68,475 | | 300,293 | | 211,100 | | 89,193 |
| Grapefruit: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 3,306 | 11,258 | 11,258 | 1,146 | 1,158 | 15,710 | 15,722 | 10,456 | 11,643 | 5,254 |
| 1977/78 | 3,854 | 13,693 | 13,693 | 355 | 355 | 17,902 | 17,902 | 11,589 | 13,665 | 6,313 |
| 1978/79 | 4,237 | 14,243 | 14,243 | 181 | 181 | 18,661 | 18,661 | 14,553 | 16,383 | 4,107 |
| 1979/80 | 2,278 | 19,443 | 19,443 | 76 | 132 | 21,797 | 21,853 | 15,313 | 16,976 | 6,485 |
| 1980/81 | 4,876 | 20,763 | | 308 | | 25,947 | | 15,526 | | 10,414 |
| Tangerine: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 382 | 926 | 926 | 21 | 21 | 1,329 | 1,329 | 762 | 1,041 | 567 |
| 1977/78 | 288 | 1,672 | 1,672 | — | — | 1,960 | 1,960 | 1,372 | 1,498 | 587 |
| 1978/79 | 462 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 17 | 17 | 1,846 | 1,846 | 1,194 | 1,253 | 652 |
| 1979/80 | 593 | 2,142 | 2,142 | — | — | 2,735 | 2,735 | 1,594 | 1,851 | 1,141 |
| 1980/81 | 884 | 1,199 | | — | | 2,083 | | 1,575 | | 508 |

[1]For the 1980/81 season, week ending October 10; 1979/80 October 11; 1978/79 October 13; 1977/78 October 14; 1976/77 October 15. These respective date include data through the 45th week of each season.

Source: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

**Table 20—Chilled citrus products: Packs, stocks, supply, and movement, Florida, 1976/77 through 1980/81**

| Item and season[1] | Beginning stocks | Pack[2] | Total supply | Season movement | Ending stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1,000 gallons* | | |
| Orange juice, s.s.: | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 18,025 | 178,685 | 196,710 | 180,903 | 15,807 |
| 1977/78 | 15,807 | 184,966 | 200,773 | 185,088 | 15,685 |
| 1978/79 | 15,685 | 206,184 | 221,869 | 206,149 | 15,721 |
| 1979/80 | 15,721 | 234,768 | 250,489 | 233,775 | 16,714 |
| 1980/81 | 16,714 | 209,863 | 226,577 | 210,370 | 16,207 |
| Grapefruit juice, s.s.: | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 1,403 | 25,074 | 26,477 | 25,111 | 1,366 |
| 1977/78 | 1,366 | 25,460 | 26,826 | 24,921 | 1,906 |
| 1978/79 | 1,906 | 27,132 | 29,037 | 27,597 | 1,440 |
| 1979/80 | 1,440 | 28,674 | 30,114 | 27,364 | 2,750 |
| 1980/81 | 2,750 | 25,483 | 28,233 | 25,881 | 2,353 |
| Grapefruit sections: | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 234 | 2,095 | 2,329 | 1,982 | 347 |
| 1977/78 | 347 | 1,636 | 1,983 | 1,676 | 307 |
| 1978/79 | 307 | 1,642 | 1,949 | 1,727 | 222 |
| 1979/80 | 222 | 1,982 | 2,204 | 1,725 | 479 |
| 1980/81 | 479 | 1,895 | 2,374 | 1,846 | 529 |
| Orange sections: | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 217 | 797 | 1,014 | 827 | 187 |
| 1977/78 | 187 | 860 | 1,047 | 716 | 331 |
| 1978/79 | 331 | 657 | 988 | 633 | 355 |
| 1979/80 | 355 | 743 | 1,098 | 708 | 390 |
| 1980/81 | 390 | 547 | 937 | 641 | 296 |
| Citrus salad: | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 1,055 | 2,532 | 3,587 | 2,098 | 489 |
| 1977/78 | 489 | 2,945 | 3,434 | 2,611 | 823 |
| 1978/79 | 823 | 2,392 | 3,215 | 2,436 | 779 |
| 1979/80 | 779 | 2,201 | 2,980 | 2,478 | 502 |
| 1980/81 | 502 | 1,585 | 2,087 | 1,825 | 262 |

[1]Season beginning approximately October 1. [2]Packs of chilled juices include products of fresh fruit and frozen concentrate and excludes reprocessed single strength bulk.

Source: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

**Table 21—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons**

| Item and season[1] | Beginning stocks | Pack | Supply | Movement | Ending stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's* | | |
| **Juices[2]** | | | | | |
| **Orange:[3]** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 1,916 | 10,767 | 12,683 | 10,592 | 2,091 |
| 1977/78 | 2,091 | 11,654 | 13,745 | 11,865 | 2,074 |
| 1978/79 | 2,074 | 13,222 | 15,296 | 12,678 | 2,618 |
| 1979/80 | 2,618 | 13,869 | 16,487 | 13,974 | 2,513 |
| 1980/81 | 2,513 | 12,914 | 15,427 | 12,685 | 2,741 |
| **Grapefruit:[4]** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 3,682 | 18,809 | 22,491 | 17,769 | 4,722 |
| 1977/78 | 4,722 | 17,246 | 21,968 | 18,407 | 3,561 |
| 1978/79 | 3,561 | 16,764 | 20,325 | 17,295 | 3,030 |
| 1979/80 | 3,030 | 16,604 | 19,634 | 16,221 | 3,413 |
| 1980/81 | 3,412 | 14,135 | 17,547 | 13,993 | 3,555 |
| **Blend:** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 397 | 1,308 | 1,705 | 1,517 | 188 |
| 1977/78 | 188 | 1,664 | 1,852 | 1,487 | 364 |
| 1978/79 | 364 | 1,255 | 1,619 | 1,365 | 254 |
| 1979/80 | 254 | 1,314 | 1,568 | 1,161 | 407 |
| 1980/81 | 406 | 984 | 1,390 | 1,027 | 363 |
| **Tangerine:** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | ([5]) | 35 | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| 1977/78 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 1978/79 | 2 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 4 |
| 1979/80 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| 1980/81 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| **Canned fruits:** | | | | | |
| **Grapefruit sections:** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 610 | 1,722 | 2,332 | 1,950 | 382 |
| 1977/78 | 382 | 1,753 | 2,135 | 1,842 | 293 |
| 1978/79 | 293 | 1,823 | 2,116 | 2,002 | 114 |
| 1979/80 | 114 | 1,966 | 2,080 | 1,792 | 288 |
| 1980/81 | 288 | 1,671 | 1,959 | 1,522 | 437 |
| **Orange sections:** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 21 | 6 |
| 1977/78 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| 1978/79 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| 1979/80 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 17 | 5 |
| 1980/81 | 5 | 19 | 24 | 16 | 8 |
| **Citrus salad:** | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 71 | 84 | 155 | 124 | 31 |
| 1977/78 | 31 | 111 | 142 | 114 | 29 |
| 1978/79 | 29 | 76 | 105 | 80 | 25 |
| 1979/80 | 25 | 74 | 99 | 81 | 18 |
| 1980/81 | 18 | 79 | 97 | 76 | 21 |

[1]Season beginning approximately October 1. [2]Single strength. [3] Reconstituted canned orange juice", which has never been included in the Association's statistics, is now included with orange juice". [4]Reconstituted canned grapefruit juice", which previously has been reported separately, is now included with grapefruit juice". [5]Less than 500 cases.

Source: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

**Table 22—Canned noncitrus fruit and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons**

| Item and season | Carryin | Pack | Total supply | Total season shipments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2-1/2's* | | |
| Apricots:[1] [2] | | | | |
| 1977/78 | 870 | 2,269 | 3,139 | 2,687 |
| 1978/79 | 452 | 2,127 | 2,579 | 2,312 |
| 1979/80 | 267 | 2,887 | 3,154 | 2,438 |
| 1980/81 | 716 | 2,994 | 3,710 | 2,641 |
| 1981/82 | 1,069 | 1,194 | 2,263 | |
| Pineapple: | | | | |
| 1977/78 | 6,998 | 18,424 | 25,421 | 16,902 |
| 1978/79 | 8,520 | 18,349 | 26,869 | 17,902 |
| 1979[3] | 12,553 | 26,877 | 39,430 | 27,545 |
| 1980 | 11,885 | 24,754 | 36,639 | 25,511 |
| 1981 | 11,128 | | | |
| | | *1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's* | | |
| Canned juice: | | | | |
| Single strength pineapple: | | | | |
| 1977/78 | 2,826 | 11,977 | 14,803 | 11,356 |
| 1978/79 | 3,447 | 11,336 | 14,783 | 11,659 |
| 1979 | 4,280 | 12,185 | 16,465 | 12,247 |
| 1980 | 4,218 | 13,618 | 17,836 | 12,405 |
| 1981 | 5,431 | | | |
| | | *1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's* | | |
| Concentrated pineapple: | | | | |
| 1977/78 | 437 | 1,319 | 1,756 | 1,268 |
| 1978/79 | 488 | 1,353 | 1,841 | 1,273 |
| 1979 | 500 | 1,543 | 2,043 | 1,604 |
| 1980 | 439 | 1,273 | 1,712 | 1,155 |
| 1981 | 556 | | | |

[1]Season beginning June 1. [2]California only. [3]Pineapple canned cases No. 2 cans instead of 2-1/2 cans beginning 1979.

Note: Beginning 1979 pineapple canned and juice now reported on calendar year basis, previous seasons June 1 - May 31.

Sources: California League of Food Processors and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

**Table 23—U.S. wholesale price indexes of selected dried and frozen items, by months, 1977-81**

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *1967=100* | | | | | |
| DRIED FRUIT: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prunes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 189.0 | 189.0 | 189.0 | 189.0 | 189.0 | 196.7 | n.a. | 209.6 | 209.6 |
| 1978 | 211.9 | 211.9 | 215.5 | 215.5 | n.a. | 220.0 | 222.5 | 232.5 | n.a. | 251.3 | 280.6 | 283.0 |
| 1979 | 291.2 | 300.6 | 298.3 | 298.3 | 309.6 | 298.3 | 298.3 | 301.8 | 304.1 | 314.7 | 314.7 | 302.9 |
| 1980 | 295.9 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 294.7 | 287.7 | 285.3 | 285.3 |
| 1981 | 266.5 | 266.5 | 266.5 | 275.9 | 266.5 | 266.5 | 266.5 | 266.5 | 266.5 | | | |
| Raisins | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 500.8 | 500.8 | 500.8 | 500.8 | 500.8 | 500.8 | 493.5 | 493.5 | 493.5 | 350.8 | 350.8 | 350.8 |
| 1978 | 347.9 | n.a. | 342.1 | 343.6 | 350.8 | 352.3 | 353.8 | 369.8 | 372.7 | 660.9 | 825.4 | 825.4 |
| 1979 | 825.4 | 818.1 | 818.1 | 818.1 | 818.1 | 818.1 | 818.1 | 803.6 | 774.5 | 493.7 | 446.7 | 446.7 |
| 1980 | 444.8 | 444.8 | 444.8 | 446.7 | 446.7 | 448.7 | 450.6 | 450.6 | 454.5 | 489.7 | 479.9 | n.a. |
| 1981 | 479.9 | 477.9 | 477.9 | 477.9 | 479.9 | 479.9 | 483.8 | 483.8 | 483.8 | | | |
| FROZEN FRUIT: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strawberries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 169.4 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 174.3 | 178.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 |
| 1978 | 178.6 | 178.9 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 185.2 | 187.9 | 190.9 | 190.9 | 189.6 |
| 1979 | 189.6 | 190.7 | 190.7 | 190.9 | 190.9 | 190.9 | 206.4 | 210.3 | 217.9 | 217.9 | 218.6 | 219.0 |
| 1980 | 219.1 | 219.1 | 219.1 | 222.9 | 224.9 | 224.9 | 229.3 | 229.3 | 223.8 | 223.8 | 223.8 | 223.8 |
| 1981 | 223.8 | 223.8 | 224.3 | 230.5 | 230.5 | 230.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| FROZEN JUICE: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange, conc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 140.2 | 190.8 | 189.1 | 189.1 | 189.1 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 213.1 | 221.5 | 221.5 | 237.7 | 241.1 |
| 1978 | 241.1 | 241.1 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 241.5 | 250.8 | 260.2 |
| 1979 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 |
| 1980 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 260.2 | 254.3 | 254.3 | 249.2 | 249.2 | 249.2 | 249.2 | 249.2 | 236.5 | 236.5 |
| 1981 | 231.8 | 280.2 | 312.2 | 338.1 | 338.1 | 338.1 | 338.1 | 338.1 | 335.0 | | | |

N.A. = Not Available. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 24—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits**

| Item | 1980 | | | | | 1981 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June | July | Aug | Sept. |
| | | | | | | | *(1967=100)* | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale price index: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruit | 237.7 | 267.3 | 223.4 | 219.0 | 220.5 | 203.3 | 211.6 | 217.0 | 221.3 | 227.7 | 209.4 | 223.9 | 220.8 | 237.9 |
| Citrus fruit | 188.1 | 269.6 | 209.7 | 161.7 | 171.7 | 171.9 | 165.6 | 156.2 | 196.1 | 189.8 | 164.4 | 267.5 | 243.8 | 250.9 |
| Other fruit | 254.3 | 264.2 | 228.0 | 243.8 | 241.3 | 216.2 | 231.3 | 243.4 | 231.3 | 243.5 | 228.6 | 202.1 | 208.5 | 230.1 |
| Dried fruit | 380.4 | 381.7 | 397.2 | 391.0 | 391.0 | 382.2 | 381.1 | 381.1 | 385.5 | 382.2 | 382.2 | 384.3 | 384.3 | 384.3 |
| Canned fruit and juice | 256.4 | 257.5 | 258.8 | 261.3 | 260.4 | 260.4 | 267.3 | 271.0 | 271.4 | 272.6 | 274.5 | 273.9 | 278.6 | 278.8 |
| Canned fruit | 232.4 | 233.7 | 235.5 | 239.1 | 238.0 | 239.5 | 238.2 | 237.8 | 237.0 | 238.7 | 241.8 | 239.9 | 244.7 | 244.5 |
| Canned fruit juice | 292.5 | 302.3 | 296.6 | 297.4 | 296.9 | 294.8 | 313.6 | 229.2 | 325.5 | 325.9 | 274.5 | 273.9 | 332.0 | 332.9 |
| Frozen fruit and juice | 244.3 | 243.1 | 243.1 | 232.7 | 232.7 | 228.8 | 268.5 | 294.9 | 317.2 | 317.2 | 317.2 | 316.4 | 319.9 | 318.0 |
| Consumer price index: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruit | 263.8 | 286.3 | 272.9 | 258.6 | 251.8 | 245.6 | 256.8 | 265.2 | 271.6 | 276.6 | 278.9 | 292.1 | 306.9 | 306.4 |
| | | | | | | | *(1977=100)* | | | | | | | |
| Index of fruit prices received by growers[1] | 127 | 128 | 135 | 130 | 116 | 117 | 112 | 124 | 120 | 138 | 127 | 109 | 125 | 96 |

[1]Index for fresh and processed.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor and Agricultural Prices. CRB, SRS.

**Table 25—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers**

| Commodity and unit | 1980 | | | | 1981 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.) | 17.9 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 15.9 | 17.0 |
| Pears for fresh use ($/ton) | 209.00 | 219.00 | 250.00 | 241.00 | 230.00 | 257.00 | 297.00 | 330.00 | 354.00 | 328.00 | 179.00 | 203.00 | 187.00 |
| Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.) | 16.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13.8 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 21.2 |
| Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.) | 47.9 | 51.6 | 61.3 | 60.0 | 82.2 | 59.0 | 49.7 | 45.2 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 53.2 | 56.8 | 42.9 |
| Oranges for: ($/box)[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh use | 3.40 | 3.86 | 6.56 | 5.50 | 4.71 | 5.28 | 4.55 | 3.91 | 4.28 | 4.76 | 5.73 | 6.30 | 5.80 |
| Processing | .26 | .27 | 2.55 | 3.68 | 3.80 | 3.71 | 3.42 | 3.86 | 4.62 | 4.27 | .64 | .81 | .82 |
| All | 2.39 | 2.89 | 4.81 | 4.09 | 3.89 | 3.89 | 3.72 | 3.87 | 4.56 | 4.39 | 3.28 | 3.44 | 2.78 |
| Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh use | 5.32 | 4.94 | 4.28 | 4.24 | 4.13 | 4.93 | 5.17 | 5.90 | 6.35 | 7.90 | 8.00 | 6.36 | 6.90 |
| Processing | −.58 | 1.15 | 2.18 | 2.50 | 2.28 | 2.55 | 3.18 | 2.94 | .58 | −.49 | −.64 | −.74 | −.74 |
| All | 2.28 | 4.14 | 3.17 | 3.19 | 3.00 | 3.21 | 3.79 | 4.28 | 3.97 | 4.41 | 3.74 | 2.69 | 2.96 |
| Lemons for: ($/box)[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh use | 10.49 | 10.46 | 6.03 | 3.64 | 2.47 | 1.75 | 2.30 | 3.50 | 3.92 | 5.92 | 11.32 | 12.42 | 14.03 |
| Processing | −.79 | −.26 | −1.38 | −1.26 | −1.47 | −1.51 | −1.63 | −1.86 | −2.11 | −2.16 | −2.16 | −.92 | −.92 |
| All | 4.42 | 3.74 | 1.69 | .84 | .78 | .78 | .58 | .44 | .06 | 1.32 | 5.82 | 6.82 | 7.04 |
| Tangerines for: ($/box)[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh use | – | 8.60 | 7.66 | 7.86 | 6.12 | 6.59 | 3.95 | 4.58 | 4.60 | – | – | – | – |
| Processing | – | −.50 | −.49 | −.27 | .37 | −2.46 | −2.46 | −2.46 | −2.48 | – | – | – | – |
| All | – | 5.91 | 4.92 | 4.51 | 3.21 | 1.56 | .38 | .39 | .47 | – | – | – | – |

[1]Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB-SRS.

**Table 26—Fresh fruit: Retail prices, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, seasonal average, 1978/79-1980/81**

| Commodity and season | Retail price (cents) | Marketing margin | | Grower and packer return[1] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cents | Percentage of retail price | Cents | Percentage of retail price |
| Apples, Eastern Delicious: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 34.6 | 13.8 | 40 | 20.8 | 60 |
| 1979/80 | 38.0 | 13.2 | 35 | 24.8 | 65 |
| 1980/81 | 38.6 | 22.0 | 57 | 16.6 | 43 |
| Apples, Eastern McIntosh: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 31.0 | 15.7 | 51 | 15.3 | 49 |
| 1979/80 | 36.9 | 18.1 | 49 | 18.8 | 51 |
| 1980/81 | 40.3 | 22.7 | 56 | 17.6 | 44 |
| Grapes, Emperor: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 85.6 | 52.1 | 61 | 33.5 | 39 |
| 1979/80 | 93.9 | 59.9 | 64 | 34.0 | 36 |
| 1980/81 | 90.2 | 54.7 | 61 | 35.5 | 39 |
| Grapefruit, Florida: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 33.2 | 26.1 | 79 | 7.1 | 21 |
| 1979/80 | 42.4 | 33.9 | 80 | 8.5 | 20 |
| 1980/81 | 40.5 | 30.0 | 74 | 10.5 | 26 |
| Lemons, Western: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 85.6 | 58.6 | 68 | 27.0 | 32 |
| 1979/80 | 80.1 | 53.1 | 66 | 27.0 | 34 |
| 1980/81 | 82.8 | 60.0 | 72 | 22.8 | 28 |
| Oranges, California Navel: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 58.6 | 40.0 | 68 | 18.6 | 32 |
| 1979/80 | 49.7 | 36.3 | 73 | 13.4 | 27 |
| 1980/81 | 58.2 | 43.9 | 75 | 14.3 | 25 |
| Oranges, California Valencia: | | | | | |
| 1978 | 43.3 | 27.0 | 62 | 16.3 | 38 |
| 1979 | 57.2 | 38.7 | 68 | 18.5 | 32 |
| 1980 | 52.0 | 38.8 | 75 | 13.2 | 25 |
| Oranges, Florida: | | | | | |
| 1978/79 | 30.5 | 18.9 | 62 | 11.6 | 38 |
| 1979/80 | 31.6 | 21.9 | 69 | 9.7 | 31 |
| 1980/81 | 37.4 | 25.2 | 67 | 12.2 | 33 |

[1]For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumer. Because of waste and spoilage during marketing equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2]Production area and season: Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York State (Oct.-May); Apples, Eastern McIntosh-New York State (Nov.-May); Grapes, Emperor-California (Oct.-Apr.); Grapefruit-Florida (Nov.-Apr.); Lemons-California (Aug.-July); Oranges, California Navel (Dec.-May); Oranges, California Valencia (May-Nov.); Oranges-Florida (Nov.-May).

**Table 27—U.S. exports of selected dried fruits and tree nuts by destination, 1976/77-1980/81 seasons**

| Item and season[1] | Canada | Europe | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | United Kingdom | Other EC[2] | Other | Total[3] | Other | Total[3] |
| | | | | *Metric tons* | | | |
| Prunes: | | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 4,193 | 2,100 | 18,570 | 14,013 | 34,684 | 8,913 | 47,789 |
| 1977/78 | 3,756 | 2,565 | 29,922 | 9,468 | 41,955 | 8,138 | 53,849 |
| 1978/79 | 3,269 | 1,952 | 19,291 | 8,959 | 30,202 | 9,491 | 42,962 |
| 1979/80 | 3,280 | 2,215 | 19,391 | 8,871 | 30,477 | 8,872 | 42,629 |
| 1980/81 | 3,257 | 1,539 | 28,454 | 11,015 | 41,008 | 12,152 | 56,417 |
| Raisins: | | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 6,141 | 2,599 | 3,417 | 9,252 | 15,269 | 15,045 | 36,455 |
| 1977/78 | 7,208 | 2,394 | 10,005 | 8,027 | 20,426 | 25,603 | 53,237 |
| 1978/79 | 4,139 | 985 | 4,253 | 4,615 | 9,853 | 7,593 | 21,585 |
| 1979/80 | 8,042 | 7,866 | 17,008 | 9,048 | 33,922 | 25,965 | 67,929 |
| 1980/81 | 9,278 | 3,975 | 12,221 | 9,488 | 25,684 | 29,915 | 64,877 |
| Shelled almonds: | | | | | | | |
| 1976/77 | 2,422 | 4,062 | 24,516 | 9,165 | 37,803 | 19,855 | 60,080 |
| 1977/78 | 2,449 | 4,038 | 27,118 | 8,436 | 39,592 | 20,480 | 62,521 |
| 1978/79 | 2,083 | 3,670 | 21,006 | 5,027 | 29,703 | 15,083 | 46,869 |
| 1979/80 | 1,814 | 4,822 | 42,833 | 9,296 | 56,951 | 19,384 | 78,149 |
| 1980/81 | 2,203 | 2,999 | 38,215 | 8,047 | 49,261 | 20,342 | 71,806 |

[1]Season beginning September 1 for prunes and raisins and July 1 for almonds. [2]Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland. [3]Totals do not add due to rounding.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

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